Professional and Business Cards.

CLARK & TURLINGTON, dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour. corn. Bacon, Timber, &c.

Corn. Bacon, Timber, &c.

REFER TO

R. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Pawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N. C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do. GEO. ALDERMAN.

ENSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. ace at I. T. Alderman's Store. Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage his country friends.

Т. Н. МеКОУ & СО., ROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. aug. 23d, 1860.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or 196-1w-35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. share of the patronage in above line is respectfully so licited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all or ders entrusted to his care.

H. L. HOLMES. T AW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building. ourts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New

Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. C. H. ROBINSON & CO., CHOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860.—158 &29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM STOKLEY & OLDHAM, EALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ba con and other Country Produce.

FRENCH'S HOTEL

Dec. 22d. 1859

CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY. City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the

N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say R. FBENCH, Proprietor.

THE TARBORO' HOTEL, (FORMERLY MRS. GREGORY'S.)
THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of H. S. Lloyd, dec'd, in this well-known and popular Hotel in the town of Tarboro', has become its sole Proprietor, and will endeavor to sustain its long-established reputation of being one of the best conducted Hotels in the GEO. HOWARD. Southern country. 42-1t&9t1J

WALKER MEARES. No. 45 MARKET STREET. A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,

orders from our friends will receive prompt attention. C. POLVOGT,

TPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any ar-ticle in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

WILLIAM J. PRICE, TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all oth-

ers engaged in the Turpentine business. EDWIN A. KEITH, COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the

sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarde to New York for 10 cents per bale.

T. M. SMITH, SMITH & McLAURIN, OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. RETER TO JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.

September 20, 1860—4-1y EDWARD McPHERSON. OMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C. 50-tf A. E. HALL,

TORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

N

Aug. 5th, 1859. JAMES O. BOWDEN, JAMES U. D. INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. ALFRED ALDERMAN.

I NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
25-ly

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and

Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-OONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire

BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put
nn Stille at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y. W. H. MCRARY & CO., NOMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Ustreet, Wilmington, N. C.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury,do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C. JOS. HANKEY, No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,

OLD LOCOMOTIVES,

TEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS, and other machinery in general, Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals, HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c. 16-1y.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

PRONT STREET, (BELOW MACHINET OF THE UNDERSIGNED Away Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patrons, work generally.

August 1st, 1859.

August 1st, 1859.

August 1st, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patrons, work generally.

Orders rebusiness entrusted to his hands.

JNO. M. HENDERSIGNED Available of public patrons, hereby solicits a share of public patrons, and promises that he will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his hands. Spectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

Schools.

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C. S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860. TERMS PER SESSION :

Board, including every thing, per month, . . . \$ 8
Tuition in Elementary Branches, in higher English, in Languages and higher Mathematics

Wanted.

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT. THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.

O IVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a termined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.

O L. BROCK. July 24th, 1860.

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED. GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in mark-et. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address POWELL & MCARTHUR, Clinton, N. C. L. A. POWELL. [July 12, 1860-46-1v* J. A. MCARTHUR.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for WELLBOARD the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market. C. T. STEVENS. Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Legal Notices.

State of North Carolina. IN EQUITY.

O. B. Filed November 19th, 1860.

Sam'l W. Johnson. T appearing by the affidavit of complainant, that defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered hat publication be made for six weeks in the Wilm Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or he same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, P. MURPHY, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1860.

P. MURPHY, C. M. E.

Pr. adv. \$5 62-14-6w STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, VV James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to sur-render himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day

JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.) F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal)

I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me at my Plantation alive, or Fifty dollars for his head.

Aug. 9, 1860—50-tf

JAS. P. MOORE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to raquire him, the said slave, forthwith the surroughr himself to him mester, or other lawful authorities. of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860.

JAS. F. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. S.]

JOEL L. MOORE, J. P. [L. S.]

Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black ranaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars H. A. COLVIN. May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

Rewards.

LOST OR STOLEN! LOST OR STOLEN!

LOST OR STOLEN, from the residence of Mrs.
Susan Nixon, on Topsail Sound, on Monday evening,
19th of November, a little NEGRO GIRL, named HENILLETTA, two years old, round, plump face, small eyes, high
forehead, and thin heir. will drassed in blue homes year. forehead, and thin hair—well dressed in blue homespun.— Any one that will bring the said child forth, will receive the reward of FIFTY DOLLARS; or any one that can give sufficient evidence to convict any person or persons of having stolen the said child, will receive the reward of ONE HUN-ORED DOLLARS. R. C. NIXON. Topsail Sound, New Hanover Co., Nov. 26.—70-3t—14-1n

25 DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 5th instant, my Negro Man DICK, 24 years of age, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 iaches nigh, quick spoken, and intelligent. Also, Negro Woman SUSAN, (his wife,) and boy child, 2 years old. Susan is about 20 years old, very likely, with very white teeth. I will give the above reward to have the Negroes delivered to me or severed in any islant that Lean get them again. ed to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get them again WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Nov. 22, 1860.—13-tf. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber. ward will be paid for her connuement or for her delivery to the subscriber.

JERE. J. KING.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

R. THOMAS H. MILES, MT. CARMEL, HALIFAX County, Va., treats all diseases of the Throat and Lungs by "CATHETERISM." Bronchitis, Largugitis, Asthma and Incipient Consumption entirely relieved. This mode of treatment brings the remedy in direct contact with the disease. He begs leave to refer to the following gentlemen in North Carolina, that have been cured by this treatment:

Elder R. B. JONES, Forestville.

" A. L. STOUGH, White's Store.

A. D. BORDEAUX, Esq., Lillington.

13-4t

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges mocerate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage.

ARON GAGE.

1 In to only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates It not only relieves the child from pain in the stomach and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly in the stomach and energy to the whole system. It JONES' HOTEL.

TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of New Han over County, on the 22d of March, 1859, a deaf and dumb negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, black; supposed to belong to Samuel A. Marsteller, Prince William County, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Notice of the following control of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else to any point desired to any po to any point desired, from Fioral where, if necessary. Dec. 22, 1859.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnersh in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm a style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the higher cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where the will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advices made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

August 1st. 1869.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY. SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine even of hair has appropriate a since of heir has appropriate a since of the same of since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. Ezkiel of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.

This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair have

only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLI-BLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all

N. EZEKIEL. I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER. NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.

This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel. JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond. WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.

AYER'S AGUE CURE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Head-ache, and Billous Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of mlasmatic countries. No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities he American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfec surance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from it use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must

be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful dis emper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison o FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its remonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the mias matic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach all of which when a vicinating in this cases of the on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures hem all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the mala-rious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and ew will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail them selves of the protection this remedy affords.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased extinuing and the improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED Acres are under cultivation and in good farming condition. of the human organ restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—

The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American desired to the second dangerous diseases.— The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Hearlburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated here

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL FOR THE RAPID CUBE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hourseness, Croup, Bron-chitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of

Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the

the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington All our Remedies are for safe by h. McLinin, whiching our, Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.

Jan. 11, 1860.

108-laweow—20-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents soothing SYRUP

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly

of D Y SE N TERY

IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. V.
PRICE ONLY 35 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold in Wilmington. N. C., by WALKER MEARES. Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

hip	" Snow White Zine; "White Gloss Zine; Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dr. sale and retail, by Feb. 16.	yers, &c. For sale whole W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.
of	PAINTS AND	OHAS
ost	10,000 LBS. Pure White	Lead;
5.00	5,000 lbs. Pure Wi	ite Zinc;
hey	DIN HOS. E GIO WELLO COM	of the state of th
1000	500 lbs, Silver Paint in	11
	60 bbls. " dry	mangred;
10000	10 " Spanish Brown 5 " Venetian Red;	
	6 "Yellow Ochre;	
200	Linseed Oil;	。 第一次 第一次 第一次 第一次 第一次 第一次 第一次 第一次
of	& W Lord Oil;	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
OD-	2 (1 Rest Sperm Oil	:
الم	300 lbs. Chrome Green,	in oil and dry;
1500	200 16 " Yallow, 1	n Oil and dry. For wal
27.2	wholesale and retail, by	W. H. LIPPITT,

For Sale and to Let.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE:

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at public auction to the highest bidders on the 20th. 21st and 22nd days of December, 1860, at the plantation of the late William J. Gibson, in ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE:

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at public auction to the highest bidders on the 2°th. 21st and 22nd days of December, 1860, at the plantation of the late William J. Gibson, in Onslow County, the following personal property, to wit:

FIVE HORSES, FOUR MULES, THIRTY HEAD OF CATTLE, about ONE HUNDRED FAT and STOCK HOGS, THIRTY HEAD OF SHEEP, about 400 barrels of Corn.

THIRTY HEAD OF SHEEP, about 400 barrels of Corn. THIRTY HEAD OF SHEEP, about 400 barrels of Corn, thirty stacks of Fodder, one good Wagon, two Ox Carts, a set of Black Smith's Tools and Farming Utensils, and many

other articles too tedious to mention.

At the same time and place will be hired out for the year 1861, the negroes belonging to the estate of the said Wm. J. Gibson, deceased; among which are several number one TURPENTINE HANDS and a good BLACKSMITH.

Terms of Sale .- Six months credit; notes with approve security will be required of purchasers before delivery of the property. E. W. MATTOCKS, Adm'r.

Notice.

Great Sale of Perishable Property in Duplin & Wayne Counties! AVING been left Executor to the last will and testament of the late Buckner L. Hill, I shall, on Thursday, the 27th day of December next, at his late Wayne county residence, near the residence of Mr. Joseph R. Hatch, expose to public sale, on a credit of six months, all the CROP and STOCK on the place. There are some EIGHTY HEAD

OF FAT HOGS on the place.
On Thursday, the 3d of January next, the sale will commence on the Goshen plantation, in Duplin county. There is about ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF FAT HOGS, some TEN HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES; some SIXTY or TEN HEAD OF HORSES AND MOLES; some SIATI OF SEVENTY BALES OF COTTON.

The sale will continue from day to day, at both the above places, until the entire perishable estate is disposed of.

ALSO, the NEGROES on the above premises will be hired

out for the year 1861. And on the 10th day of .January, 1861, the sale will commence at the Bear Swamp Plantation, where I shall sell a portion of the perishable estate, several HORSES, MULES, COTTON, TURPENTINE, &c., &c. Terms, six months credit; notes with approved security

will be required. HALSTEAD BOURDEN, Executor.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell to the highest bidder Eleven Hundred and Fifty-Four Acres of Good Farming and Turpentine Lands, on the 7th day of January, 1861, situated in Bladen county, on South River, twenty-six miles below Fayetteville, about five hundred acres of which is No. one farming lands, a large portion of which is good Swamp lands, about one hundred acres in a high state of cultivation: a good two-story Dwelling House with seven rooms and five fire places. Upon said lands are thirty thousand Turpentine Boxes. Conditions of sale made known on day of sale. Sale positive and no mistake. I will sell on accommodating terms.

W. A. MELVIN. modating terms. Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen co., N. C., Nov 13, '60. 13ts

LOVE GROVE FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale this desirable THE SUBSCRIBER oners for sale will describe place, situated within one mile of Wilmington, and immediately on the W. & Wedon R. Road. It is suspended to the will be a subscribe and the will be a sub ceptible of high improvement, having a clay sub-soil, and would make a desirable place for the cultivation of Vegetables for market. Any person desirous of purchasing, may get a bargain by applying early.

TERMS.—One-fifth cash; the balance in one, two, three and four years, for approved paper, with interest from day of purchase. For further particulars apply to JERE, J. KING, or

Nov. 15, 1860-12-tf THOS. H. HOWEY. PLANTATION FOR SALE. PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three
West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, taining 780 ACRES.

The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurrestoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy view the premises and judge for themselves. G. A. McCLAMMY. March 22, 1860.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. I OFFER FOR SALE the valuable Estate in the County of Brunswick, knewn by the name of Black Rock. The Estate contains over a thousand acres, of which four hundred acres or more are under cultivation. which four hundred acres or more are under cultivation.—
Some two hundred acres are low grounds of the best quality. It has all necessary improvements. Any quantity of
blue or shell marl may be found on the place, of easy ac
cess. Also—300 acres of Swamp Land, lying in Buckle
Swamp, New Hanover county, drained, and part of which
is under cultivation, separated from the above land by the
Cape Fear River. A bargain may be had by application to
D. D. ALLEN,

Black Rock P. O., Brunswick Co., N. C. 12-5t THAT DESIRABLE PLANTATION known as Oakley. The tract contains 641 acres of Land, 90 acres of the Swamp Land is cleared, and a few years since cultivated in Rice. Of the Upland, there are 200 acres cleared and in cultivation. The improvement consists of Dwelling House, Framed Overseer's House, Barns, Stables, and confortable Nagra Ouatters. and comfortable Negro Quarters.

To any person desiring a small Farm, or a place suitable for a market Garden, few places as convenient to town present greater advantages.

S. P. WATTERS.
Nov. 22d, 1860.

THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of changing his business, offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated on Little River, S. C., and adjoining the lands of Capt.

Thos. Randall and formerly of Col. D. W. Jordan, but now N. F. Nixon, Esq. The Plantation contains about 1600 acres, about 1000 of which is excellent Ground Pea Land, and 350 cleared. The improvements are of the very best quality. cleared. The improvements are of the very best quality.
I will sell in connection with the Plantation, a GROUND
PEA STEMMER AND GRIST MILL, six or eight head of PEA STEMMER AND GRIST MILL, six or eight head of MULES AND HORSES, ten or twelve head of OXEN, CARTS AND FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, four BOATS AND SEINS, &c. all of which I will sell for one-fourth cash, the balance on one, two and three years credit, with good security and mortgage on property. Possession can be given 15th of January next.

with good security at good security good security good security good security at good security good security good security good the good secur

October 19th, 1860.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possess on of LANDS in New hillows and care of the sale of the possess of the ment of the well-known to remain on hand long. Apply to the sale of the possess of the ment of the well-known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19, 1860.—34-17

THE SUBSCRIBER Offers allows of the ment of the well-known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19, 1860.—34-17

THE SUBSCRIBER Offers allows of the ment of the propose of the ment of the premise of the ment of the propose of

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can me I am offering them at a lower price per sore than any health section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be associated. Persons wishing to examine the maid lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, States will be at Maxyell's Depot, of said road, and I will meet there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately.

Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb, 24, 1880. 27-41 LANDS FOR SALE.

ary, 1861, and also his stock of Cattle, Hoga, Sheep, Mules, Horses, Wagons, Carts, and crop of Corn, Fodder, & Farming Tools, and many other things too tedious to mention.

All the above will be sold without reserve, if not sold before the day of sale. Bale positive. Conditions made known of day of sale. Bale positive. Conditions made known of day of sale. Bale positive. Conditions made known of day of sale. Bale positive. Conditions made known of day of sale. Bale positive. Conditions made known of day of sale. Bale positive. Conditions made known of day of sale. Bale positive. Conditions made known of day of sale. Bale positive. Conditions made known of day of sale. Bale positive. Conditions made known of day of sale. Bale positive. Conditions made known of day of sale. Bale positive. Conditions made known of day of sale. Bale positive. Conditions made known of sale. Bale positive. Conditions made known of day of sale. Bale positive. Conditions made known of sale. Bale p

For Sale and to Let.

General Notices. -

BARGAINS, BARGAINS: FELLING OFF MILLINERY AT COST!

SS K. A. HINTON offers her stock of Fall and Winte MILLINERY GOODS, at and under New York cost, from this date, December 5th, at Store No. 3, Front Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Hedrick & Ryan, where ladies will find a full assortment of French Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Bridal and Fancy articles, Children's Hats, Head Dresses, and everything usually found in a Millinery Estab-lishment

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. JOHN H. FREEMAN respectfully in forms the public that he has removed his of fice from his old stand, to the corner of Mar ket and Second streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Key, where he intends to carry on SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL a sufficient guarantee that I will give entire satisfaction I will also state, that I have made arrangements with one of the best Mechanical Dentists in the Union, who will take charge of the Laboratory, and put up teeth on gold plate cheaper than any other Dentist in town. Vulcanite Rubber put up at the lowest prices.

October 2, 1860.—23-2m—6-3m. [Herald copy.]

WILMINGTON AND TOPSAIL SOUND PACKET. THE SCHR. ANN MARIA, Capt. ELLIS, will run regularly between Wilmington and Topsail Sound, touching at the following places: Howard's Landing, Topsail Inlet, Sloop Point, (McMillan's Still,) Sears Landing, via Horse Hammocks. For Freight and particulars apply to the General

ticulars apply to the owners,
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, Wilmington, or to J. W. J. C. & DAVID C. HOWARD, C. H. ALEXANDER, Topsail Sound,

or to Capt. ELLIS, on board. Having invested our capital in this enterprise, we hop the farmers and friends will not forget that their neighbors are offering them a convenient medium of communication to and from Wilmington. We will work as cheap as any one else for you, and hope, by offering you a good seaman at Master, and, we trust, a reliable man, to merit a share o your patronage. Nov. 29th, 1860.—14-tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a nership, under the name and style of McINTIRE & BROWN, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business in Wilmington, N. C. R. M. McINTIRE, JNO. BROWN.

Sept. 10th, 1860

WE take the liberty of calling public attention to our no-ice of Co-partnership above. We shall cpen, on or about some service." tice of Co-partnership above. We shall cpen, on or about the 1st of October next, at 39 Market Street, next door to Brown & Anderson's Jewelry establishment, an entirely new stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been selected with great care expressly for this mar-ket, and which will be offered at the lowest possible rates

for cash and to prompt paying customers.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, as we shall endeavor at all times to render satisfaction to those Orders promptly and faithfully executed.

McINTIRE & BROWN. R. M. McIntire, for the past five years will JNO. BROWN, late of Kenansville.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into co-partnership, under the style and firm of Rarden & Peterson, for the purpose of buying and sellling SLAVES.

Having purchased a House and Lot in Wilmington, on Second street, in front of Mr. Currie's Livery Stables, they are building a new Jail for the purpose of securing Negroes.

All persons having Negroes for sale are requested to bring them to Wilmington, and give us a showing. As we have made arrangements to sell our Negroes South, we expect to pay liberal prices. We had rather buy our Negroes here, and save the expense of traveling to Richmond and back.—We will receive all Negroes brought or sent to our House, take good care of them, and charge reasonable board until such times as they can be sold for the highest prices. Che of the firm will be here at all times, ready to accommodate or assist customers, the other will be in Clinton, N. C., where all letters addressed to Barden & Peterson, or Everett Peterson, will be promptly attended to.

B. C. BARDEN,

EVERETT PETERSON.

Wilmington, N. C., July 18, 1890

Wilmington, N. C., July 18, 1860. B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State. CARRIAGE FACTORY.

May 28th, 1868 A. J. SHEPARD & CO,

A. J. SHEPARD & CO,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers, and the public in general, that they are now receiving and opening their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which they invite your attention, feeing confident that their stock is equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market, and consists of the following articles:

DRY GOODS.

Alpaccas, Delaines, Calicoes, Bleeched and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Canton and Wool Flannels, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linsey Stripe and Plaids, Negro and Bed Biankets, Bed Ticking, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery.

A fine assortment of these articles as ever opened in this market. Prices at a low rate. Men's Calf, Kip and water-proof Boots; Ladies' Gaiters and Morocco, Kid and Leather Boots, Farmers' Brogans, Negro Men's, Boys' and Women's Raleigh Register, and Wilmington Journal, with

HATS AND CAPS. A variety of Men's, Boys', and Children's Hats and Caps, Negro Wool Hats, by the dozen or single. GROCERIES.

campnor, wasning and Tollet Soaps, Powder and Shot, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

HARDWARE.

Pocket and Table Cuttlery, Axes, Hoes, Hatchets, Shovels, Locks, Spades, Forks, Coffee Mills, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Kettles, Sauce Pans, Plow Lines, Bed Cords, Shoe Thread, Sein Twine, Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Saws, Trace Chains, Chovels and Tongs, And Irons, Hooks and Hinges, Wooden, Willow and Crockery Ware, Brooms, Matches, Ladies' Baskets and Work Stands, Paint Brushes, Painted Pails, Tubs, Measures, Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Butter Plates, Preserve do., Goblets, Pickles, Preserve and Brandy Peaches, Plumbs, Currants, Goose Berries, Damsons, Pine Apples, Nuts, Almonds, Filberts, Butter Nuts, Walnuts, and many articles too tedious to mention.

They take this opportunity of thanking their customers and friends for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and hope by a strict attention to business to merit: a continuance of the same. They earnestly desire all persons to give them a call and examine their stock, both in quality and price, as they feel satisfied that they can plea: call, even those of the most fastidious taste.

Jacksonville, Onslow Co., N. C., Nov. 1, 1860. 10-tf

immediately.

Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1860. 27-4f

BOTICE.

THE LANDS before advertised by the subscriber, will be sold at his residence, on MONDAY, the 7th of January, 1861, and also his stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Mules, Horses, Wagons, Carts, and sep of County, Magnes, Carte, and sep of County, Sheep, Mules, of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest

Control Secretarion

The Editor of the Herald reviews Cape Fear in a tone, bordering on the personal, a mode of warfare entirely foreign to my nature. He also indulges in the class and spouts latin. Mr. Badger, in his great speech at Wilmington, especially cautioned his audience against those who addressed them in anything but plain English; for, said he, they either have a bad cause, or are trying to deceive the people. If this rule applies to Editors, I shall, upon the authority of Mr. Badger, look

TERMS OF ADVI

upon that kind of thing in print, with at least an eye Mingling freely with my fellow citizens, it has been with pain that I have heard expressions emanating from with pain that I have heard expressions carry derogatory Southern men, with Southern education, very derogatory them, and very probably some of the editorials of the Herald as their model, some young men just verging from boyhood, in their anxiety to vent their spleen upon South Carolina, forget the injury they may inflict on their State.

And why should South Carolina meet with such unmerited abuse? Are not our interests identical? Are we not " in the same boat," and together must sink or swim? Has not South Carolina by formal act of her legislature invited the co-operation of the Southern States? What notice has North Carolina taken of this invitation? Did not Virginia in as formal a manner, tell her DENTISTRY in all its most approved branches. My practical experience for the last twelve years, in Dentistry, is was by "seperate State action?" Has not the co-operwas by "seperate State action?" Has not the co-operation party of South Carolina been in the ascendancy until now, co-operation with them has ceased to be a

The response to these questions by the opponents of secession, would involve them in the unpleasant dilemma of leaving the Union, not wisely but too well—of preferring aggression, ease, comfort, to the assertion and maintenance of their rights.

Is it "arrogance or contempt" of North Carolina, that induced Gov. Gist to recommend the prohibition of the introduction of certain property from those States, which may refuse to become members of the Southern Confederacy? The answer is given in the columns of the Herald, and the very clause in the message, copied to prove that there was no difference between the "policy of South Carolina" and the "policy of the Black Republicans," establishes the contrary; for any Southern State that will "unite their destiny with her and become stars in the Southern galaxy," will be received with open arms and an enthusiastic greeting." prohibition in itself would be a wise maxim, and the Governor in this respect, has shown himself a statesman

worthy to be guided by the experience of the past.

But my object, (and I use the pronoun singular, to give the Editor of the Herald no cause for cavil) in "scribbling" was, and is now, simply to invite the attention of those who, in their zeal for the Union, so unwittingly or forgetfully disparage the State of North Carolina, and if I succeed, the object will have been accomplished; I will have "scribbled" to some purpose, and shall feel, without boasting of " brains," or otism," that in an humble way, "I have done the State CAPE FEAR.

Public Meeting in Brunswick County. Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Brunswick County, irrespective of party, held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court House in Smithville, on Monday evening, December 3d, 1860, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in regard to the existing political

The meeting was organized by calling Capt. Samuel B. Price to the chair, and W. Hankins and R. W. Woodside were requested to act as Secretaries. The Chairman appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz :- John Mercer, J. W. Galloway, Jesse Lancaster, Henry C.

Leonard, and Swift Galloway. During the absence of the committee, John W. Ellis, Esq., of Columbus, after being introduced to the meeting, addressed them in a speech of some length, displaying in an able and convincing manner the safety and necessity of a separation from those States whose fanatical doctrines have rendered them unfit for our associa tion, and dangerous to our liberties.

Calls were afterwards made upon Julius Wright, Esq., of N. Hanover, and Swift Galloway, Esq., of Brunswick, who responded in eloquent and patriotic The Committee then reported through their Chair-

man, the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the elevation to power of a party whose whole career has been marked by a gross disregard of the sacred rights guaranteed to us by the Con-

establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.

May 38th, 1868

Resolved, That we would gladly assist in cherishing and sustaining a Union hallowed by so many pride inspiring heritages and recollections, if we could reasonably believe that our former brother-hood could be permanently restored; but a Union in name, and not in Resolved, That as a people not unapreciative of our birthrights, liberty and independence, we are willing to hazard our all in their defense; and that whenever our

of their lust for power.

State shall determine to exercise the acknowledged Bed rights of withdrawal of her delegated powers from the General Government, she shall have our cordial aid and On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to each of our Representatives in the

Legislature, and to the Raleigh State Journal, and

Raleigh Register, and Wilmington Journal, with a re-

quest to publish. On motion, the meeting then adjourned. SAM'L B. PRICE, Chairman. W. HANKINS, Secretaries. R. W. WOODSIDE.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The Electors for President and Vice-President assembled in the Senate Chamber in the Capitol, on yesterday at two o'clock. Present, A. M. Scales, E. G. Haywood, A. W. Venable, W. A. Allen, John A. Dixon, W. B. Rodman, J. R. McLean, J. M. Clement, John W. Moore, and J. A. Fox. Mr. Venable was chosen to preside, and W. J. Saunders, Esq., of this City, was appointed Secretary.

The Electors then proceeded to vote by ballot for a President and Vice-President. The ten Electoral votes of the State were cast for John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President.

Mr. R. H. Whitaker, of this City, was appointed messenger to deliver the vote to the President of the Senate.—Raleigh Standard.

held in the eighth legislative district of Massachusetts, on Monday, and resulted in the triumph of Barden, Democrat, over Allen, Republican, by a majority of 123 votes. There was at the election on the 6th, a tie, and

consequently a new one was held. The district had, heretofore, always been strong Republican by several RICHMOND, Dec. 5.—The State electors met at the

capitol to-day. The Breckinridge electors declined acting, on the ground that though by the technicalities of the law they might be entitled to vote, they were not in fact. The nine Bell electors then filled the vacancies and cast the vote of the State for Bell and Everett.

A STRAY COW.

TAKEN UP, about the first of November last, at the residence of Seth King, in Stump Sound, Onslow county, a LARGE RED AND WHITE

There may be many who desire a dissolution of the Union, for the sake of dissolution; but if there be, this feeling has grown recently and before our eyes. It is but the natural expression of that alienation which years of abusive intermeddling have not failed to produce and which they could not fail to produce. Years of insult -of depreciation, of stealing of property, finally culminating in the total exclusion of the South from any share in the executive government of the country, by the election of men exclusively Northern and by the North, because they were so exclusively, and because of their avowed opposition to the South and its institutions. This is felt to be only the beginning of the end-that end being the complete subjugation of the one section to the fanatical and predatory behests of the other.

It is not enough that the pulpit and the press, the bench and the bar, the legislative hall and the social assemblage, at the North, are alike made subservient to this habitual abuse and misrepresentation of the Southern States, but they are made the means and the medium of misrepresenting these States, their people and their institutions abroad. How otherwise is it, that all the statesmen, the reviewers, the newspaper writers, the philanthropists, the talkers in Parliament or Legislative Chambers, in England, in France, or in Germany, have so much to say about the barbarism of slavery in the Southern portion of the United States, where it presents. beyond all odds, the mildest form of servitude the world has ever known, and yet have little to say of Cuba or Brazil, save to rejoice in their prosperity and foretell their future greatness; and yet there is no earthly comparison between slavery in the southern States and slavery in Brazil or Cuba. What are the authorities quoted against the States of the South? Always their "brethren" of the North. These "brethren" are fond of inveighing against the South as weak and semi-barbarous-dependent upon their protection and upon their trade, while the truth is that the South furnishes all the exports, or nearly all the exports, upon which the foreign trade of the country is based; gives a larger market to Northern industry than all the balance of the world; is traversed by railroads, which are not bankrupt, like those of the North, and has ten millions of white men, who are not Mexicans, but are the same kind of men that fought at New Orleans.

While Northern legislation and Northern feeling, Northern word, and Northern act, have been and are thus employed and directed, what can be done or expected to be done at the South. The South is the attacked not the attacking party; the injured, not the injurer. It is for the North to make proposals, not the South. It the North had cared for a Union based on equality, this state of things never would have been brought about.-If she cared for it now, she would withdraw from her insulting position. Has she done so; has she shown the slightest disposition to do so?

Why then should the South recede from the defensive position which she has been compelled to assume, for even in the last resort, dissolution would be in self-defence, and could not be intended as an act of offence?-What good can come of meetings held to declare attachment to the Union? The South has shown that Let the North take her turn a while. She is big, strong, triumphant, civilized, and has a great deal of piety to The South surely has no apologies to make. The North, with all her bigness and her strength and her piety, knows also her interest, and might, perhaps yield something to that; for we have found that pious men fully understand the fact that there are one hundred cents in a dollar. But the North never has believed the South in earnest, and she don't half believe it now .-What will be the result of Union Meetings? Remember, we do not say the intention, but the result. What will the result be? Why the North will say at once "We told you so! Don't you see they are scared al-

But above all, what can be the use of "Union Meet ings," in North Carolina? We all know that North Carolina will not be precipitate. That a clear case must be presented upon which to base her action before she will take the decisive step of secession. If, as we must suppose, the object of these meetings is to preserve the Union, if possibly it can be done consistently with the honor of the State and the rights of the South, surely they present a poor instrumentality for the accomplishment of this purpose. So far as they go, they would be regarded as arraying us against the Southern States that have pretty surely made up their minds, and of course they would deprive us of any influence with them, while upon the other hand they would strengthen the North in its persistent course of aggression.

We place much importance upon the position of the State at this time, as such position may seriously affect the future for herself and for the country. If any number of Southern States go out, she cannot stand neutral. Nothing but a receding on the part of the North can possibly prevent the secession of several of the States south of us. Surely it is no part of our policy or interest to take any course that might tend in any way to weaken the attitude of the South. It is not by weakening that attitude that we can hope to do any good, even in the way of saving the Union. And if the Union cannot be saved, and it surely cannot be by anything like acquiescence in the behests of Black Republicanism there ought to be no doubt as to the future course of North Carolina. Neutrality would then be both morally and physically impossible.

We have endeavored to reason this matter, not to denounce or declaim. Claiming for ourselves pure motives, we accord the same to others. Let us, if possible, have unity of action, and not distraction of councils. Let harshness of expression be avoidable if possible, and it promote the common good:

The Committee of Thirty-three.

We have looked at, and now publish, the names of the Committee of thirty-three appointed by the Speaker of the House, to take into consideration that portion of the President's Message relating to secession.

From that committee we have nothing to hope.-There are some good men on it, but they constitute the the language as telegraphed. minority. There is not a Democrat from the North except in the cases of Oregon and California, and this simply because the delegations from these States contained no Republicans. The Southern and quasi Southern Committee-men, include in their number Winter

Greenville, Pitt County, N. C., that a new secession pole has been raised there. The pole is of native pine, to be made to-morrow, (Wednesday,) and that it is unbrush at the top, and bearing the flag of Southern Confederacy, a white field with blue border, and in the centre the calling of a State Convention to take such action a single star for North Carolina, overarched by a bow of fourteen smaller stars.

Went on a Burst .- The pipes that convey the Croton Water from the receiving reservoir to the distributing reservoir in the city of New York, burst on Thur several days yet.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday. The Meeting Last Night

The Town Hall was densely crowded last night by deeply interested audience, showing the all-pervading feeling prevailing upon the subject of our federal relations. The proceedings of the meeting will be found in another column.

It should not be forgotten that this was called distinctively as a Union meeting, and so generally understood, and thus, although of course large numbers in the audience may have thought that propositions for Union, to be worth anything, ought to come from the North,still, no one dissenting from the objects and tone of the call for the meeting, took any part in its deliberations, that we know of. This much being premised, the resolutions exhibit at once the striking advance of public opinion among all our people. They recognize the position of the country fully—the necessity for arming the State, for conferring with our Southern sister States, for calling our own people together in convention. These are the essential features of the policy recommended by the message of Gov. Ellis. They recognize the further fact, that, without additional guarantees, the Union is at an end. They also appreciate the imminence, if not the certainty, of secession, on the part of the States day, Nov. 27th, presided over by the Captain General. South of us, leaving us but one of two alternatives-to | The object of the meeting was to discuss and devise the be at the mercy of a Black Republican majority in most efficient means to avoid a financial and commer-Congress, or to cast our lot elsewhere than with that cial crisis, which has been threatening the island for the majority.

things move per saltem, with a bound, almost. of our fellow-citizens with whom we may differ in some notions of policy. We would only refer to the tone of feeling displayed by some in their reference to the States South and South-west of us. It will not do to draw distinctions between the people of Virginia and North Carolina and those farther South and South-west. Most of the newer Southern States are made up of emigrants from the older ones, or of the descendants of such. Why, last night in looking around us we could hardly turn our eyes in any direction that they did not fall on some who had relatives in Mississippi, Alabama, or elsewhere South. The people of the Gulf and Southern Atlantic States are the same people with those of the more northern slaveholding States.

Also, it may be said in reply to the often-repeated expression of a determination not to be dragged into secession by the cotton States, that the rule will work both ways. They can say that they are not bound to be tied to the Union by us.

We presume that even of those participating in the proceedings, not half went for the resolution offered by Dr. Dickson. In fact, few voted for it or against it.-We say this with the highest respect to that gentleman.

Our own views about our federal concerns are, we trust known, and we now simply refer to the meeting of last night, as one of the incidents of the times in which Brown and W. A. Wright said committee, who retired fo

There will be a meeting at the Theatre to-night, under the auspices of the Cape Fear Minute Men. We trust that that will also be largely attended, in order that all sides may be heard, and that our people may have ample opportunity to judge for themselves. This meeting was postponed in the interests of harmony and good feeling, so as not to clash with the Union meeting

We honor the conservative feeling. It is the great We honor the conservative feeling. It is the great remedy within the Union; and therefore we are opposed to safeguard of all established government and authority immediate and separate secession on the part of North Caroamong men; and even when carried to that excess when it more justly deserves the name of obstructiveness, there is a certain air of respectability about it that commands danger; and the present crisis ought not to be suffered to reverence from the great body of mankind.

We cannot doubt that there are thousands, vea, hundreds of thousands of the citizens of the South who are honestly influenced by this feeling of reverence for the very idea of conservatism, even when it is carried to that excess that some other and less respectable name would more accurately designate it.

It would be a mistaken and excessive conservatism that could hope or expect to stay the progress of events simply by shutting our eyes to such progress; and yet, such conservatism would not be without examplers and parallels in the history of the present contests of opinion throughout the country, and the South particularly. We cannot, by crying peace, make peace. We cannot, by ignoring disunion, prevent the action of sundry southern States, of whose secession no reasonable doubt can now exist. It is neither true conservatism nor true courage to be blind to danger or insensible to it. It is both, to perceive and guard against impending, and, indeed, inevitable contingencies.

Now, the most incredulous can no longer fail to perceive and acknowledge the imminency, nay the certainty, of secession on the part of some seven of the southern States, and that at no distant day. Take what side N Carolina will, and she is so situated that she cannot remain neutral, she must be affected by what is passing around her. She is so affected now. She will be more so hereafter. She cannot, therefore, keep out of the turmoil if she would; it is due to her own dignity and to her own safety, to have a policy, and to be prepared to maintain it, both morally and physically. To promote unity of feeling among her own people, and in order to do so, assume such decided ground as will remove doubt and wavering. This, we take it, would be the true conservatism, and would certainly be preferable to that sort of conservatism that would meet a wholly changed position of affairs with a wholly unchanged course of action, or rather, we should say, of inaction

The Raleigh Register does us injustice, no doubt unintentionally. We said a few days since, after having read hastily a mere telegraphic synopsis of a poris possible. Let pride of opinion yield to a desire to tion of the President's message, that we did not see anything in the message to excite even the most susceptible Southern Rights man, and were, therefore, surprised to learn by private dispatches from Washington, that Southerners said there that the message was the last drop that made the cup overflow-that all hope for the Union was abandoned, etc.

We took care to premise that we might see something in the message at large that we did not see in

Upon further examination of the message at large, we fully appreciated the desire of the President to maintain peace and avoid bloodshed, by deprecating any attempt at coercion. We felt called upon to dissent from his high consolidation notions, and we also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at all perceived that the attempt to collect duties at all perceived that the attempt to collect duties at all perceived that the attempt to collect duties at all perceived that the attempt to collect duties at all perceived that the attempt to collect duties at all perceived that the attempt to collect duties at all perceived that the attempt to collect duties at all perceived that the attempt to collect duties at all perceived that the attempt to collect duties at all perceived that the attempt to collect duties at all perceived that the attempt to collect duties at all perceived the attempt Davis of Md., Nelson of Tennessee, Millson of Va., Tay- also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at

> the joint Committee on Federal Relations is expected of New E derstood that the committee unanimously recommend as the peculiar position of our federal relations may render necessary. The committee will concur generally with the recommendations of the Governor's Message. Daily Journal, 11th inst.

No Hope.-We understand that Hon. Warren Win day last, flooded hundreds of acres of unoccupied lots in slow, who is on the Committee of thirty-three, writes the upper part of the city, emptied the lower reservoir, home that there is no prospect of any concessions or cut off the supplies of water and played the mischief gen- guarantees from the North. The appearance of things suits from the I erally. The break will not probably be repaired under is hopeless. It will be seen that Secretary Cobb has

The following is the committee of 33 appo the Speaker of the United States House of Repre tatives, under Mr. Boteler's resolution, referring the seession portion of the President's Message to a select Committee of one from cach State. There are conservative men on it and good men, but the general comolexion of the committee is not good, but the very re-

Campbell, of Pa., rep. Love, of Ga., dem. Ferry, of Conn., rep. Davis, of Md., amer. Robinson, of R. I., rep. Whiteley, of Del., dem. Stratton, of N. J., rep.

Corwin, of Ohio, rep. (ch'n) Taylor, of La., dem.
Millson, of Va., dem.
Adams, of Mass., rep.
Winslow, of N. C., dem.
Humphrey, of N. Y., rep.
Boyce, of S. C., dem.
Campbell, of Pa., rep.
Love, of Ga., dem.
Love, of Ga., dem.
Love, of Ga., dem.
Love, of Ga., dem. Howard, of Mich., rep. Hawkins, of Fla., dem. Hamilton, of Texas, dem. Washburn, of Wis., rep. Curtis, of Iowa, rep. Burch, of Cal., dem. Windom, of Minn., rep. Stout, of Oregon, dem. Tappan, of N. H., rep.

Financial Panie in Cuba. We learn from the Cuban Messenger, that a meeting f the principal merchants and bankers of the City of Havana was called at the Governor's Palace on Tueslast fortnight, in consequence of the effect produced in held on Saturday night, at the Town Hall, for the purpose to what we have all always a Southern Rights Club, and raising the Color ng to what we have all along referred to as the logic of Saturday, the 24th, and Monday, the 26th, had assumed events. This logic is irresistible, and in these days a very serious aspect, and the government deemed it nethings move per saltem, with a bound, almost.

Cessary to adopt some urgent measures to avert its evil with the motto, "don't tread on me.") And, on motion of Major J. H. Cook, Sampson Boon, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Wm. A. Rose and J. H. Roberts appointed Section 1. matter into immediate consideration.

> THE CONVENTION QUESTION .- It is evident that the people of the State go for a Convention to take into consideration the present dangerous position of the country and to decide upon the course to be pursued by this State. All parties and shades of opinion in this county endorse this much. We said some time since, in connection with the meeting in Sampson County, that the people would demand a Convention. We recollect that this remark of ours was hooted at then. Its correctness will be admitted now.

Public Meeting in Wilmington.

Pursuant to the following notice: "All persons who de sire to preserve the Union of the States, as long as it is consistent with the preservation of our Constitutional Rights and who do not believe that the interests and the honor o North Carolina, demand immediate and separate secession on her part, are requested to meet at the TOWN HALL, or Evening the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock," the largest neeting ever held in the town of Wilmington assembly the above named place, when, upon motion of O. G. Parsley, Esq., Dr. Thomas H. Wright was called to the Chair, and D. Cashwell and J. G. Burr appointed Secretaries. On motion of George Davis, Esq., and at the request of

he meeting, the Rev. J. L. Prichard opened the proceed-ngs with a most appropriate and impressive prayer. The Chairman then, in a few remarks, explained the obect of the meeting, whereupon Mr. O. G. Parsley moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The Chair appointed Messrs. O. G. Parsley, John Dawson, T. S. Pickett, T. W. that purpose.

During their absence, loud calls were made for George

Davis, Esq., who responded, as he always does, most elequently and well. committee having returned, their Chairman. Mr. W A. Wright, submitted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we regard the union of the States when

reserved in its fairness and equality by a just observance f all the guarantees of the Constitution, as an inestimable blessing, and the best form of government the world has beer seen; and therefore we hold it to be a high and solemn duty incumbent on every citizen, to exhaust every effort for its preservation consistent with our safety and honor. That while we acknowledge and feel the present state dangerous to our rights and our security, we are not without hope that prudence, moderation and patriotism may find a

But while we thus cherish the Union, and are determined pass away without such a satisfactory adjustment upol terms and guarantees to be demanded by a United South as will put at rest all disturbing questions at once and for-ever. Moreover, we cannot be blind to the fact that the time is nearly approaching when the secession of several States may place us at the feet of a Black Republican mijority in Congress, and thus secession may be made a ques tion of practical necessity; and it is the part of prudent men deliberately and firmly to prepare for so great an emergency. Therefore,
3. Resolved, That a Convention of the people ought to

be called by the Legislature to consider and determine what interests and honor of North Carolina require her to 4. Resolved. That the Legislature ought to invite a conerence of all the Southern States, to establish unity of feeling and concert of action, and to consult for the 5. Resolved, That liberal appropriations ought to be made

for the military organization of the State, and for placing her in a thorough state of preparation for any and every emergency.
Dr. James H. Dickson thereupon moved the following ad-

tion with her revolutionary sisters. Maryland and Virginia on with her revolutionary sisters, maryiand and virginia After eloquent and patriotic addresses by Dr. Dickson, O. Meares, O. G. Parsley and F. D. Poisson, the resolution as reported by the committee, and also the additional resolution submitted by Dr. Dickson, were unanimously adopted On motion, the Secretaries were requested to furnish copies of these proceedings to the newspapers of the town, and

s of these proceedings with three cheers for the Old The meeting then adjourned, with three cheers for the Old Jorth State. THOMAS H. WRIGHT, Chairman. North State. D. CASHWELL, Secretaries.

For the Journal. Public Meeting in Bladen. Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Bladen county, irrespective of party, assembled in the Court House at Elizabethtown, on the 8th day of December, 1860.

On motion, J. W. Purdie, Esq., was requested to act as President and the House at Elizabeth act as President and the House at Elizabeth and the Elizabeth and the House at Elizabeth and the Elizabeth a

resident, and John H. Clark, Esq., as Vice President, and On motion, the Rev. Colin Shaw opened the convention with prayer.

The following persons were appointed by the President to

draft resolutions for the action of the meeting: Isaac Wright, Thos. D. McDowell, Dr. Neill Graham, David B. Melvin, Ths.

draft resolutions for the action of the meeting: Isaac Wright, Thos. D. McDowell, Dr. Neill Graham, David B. Melvin, Ths. J. Jones, Needham Bryan, W. A. Atkinson, Dan'l T. McKeithan, Arch'd Kelly and John T. Council.

The committee having retired, the Convention was addressed by John A. Richardson, Esq., and Rev. Colin Shaw, the latter of whom was prevented from concluding his remarks by the return of the committee, to whom he gave way, and said committee, through their chairman, Isaac Wright, Esq., submitted the following resolutions:

We, the citizens of Bladen county, assembled at Elizabethtown on the 8th of December, 1860, in convention, to consult and interchange opinions, as regards impending danger, deem it our duty solemnly to aver, that the slave States have committed no acts, no injuries to the North to produce the excitement and intensity of feeling which now pervades the country. It is to be attributed alone to the Black Republicans. We greet as friends that portion of our Northern brethren, who have stood by us in every crisis—such elevation of character, purity of sentiment, and sacrifice of self to secure us an equality of rights, excites admiration and profound respect. Of the Black Republican party there are two wings, yet but one object, the severing the ties between master and slave. One excites insurrection, and with it the assassin and midnight incendiary. The other, more covert—more talented, having the control of the ballot-box, will amend the Constitution, re-organize the Judiciary, and proclaim freedom throughout the South, unless restrained from fear, that this ballot-box, no longer checked by the conservatism of the South, will recoil with irresistable force, and divide amongst the masses their Davis of Md., Nelson of Tennessee, Millson of Va., Taylor of La., Rust of Ark., Hamilton of Texas, and others of not much force for the South, while the true Southern representatives are in a minority even from their own section. What is there to hope cufrom the Committee? Nothing at all.

PITT COUNTY.—We learn by a private letter from Crearville. Pitt County N. C. that a subject province when stealing and rendition of slaves, exhibits an enormity unprecedented the attempt to collect duties at the ports of seceding States, would be resented as the worst form of tribute levied upon subject provinces, overawed by the cannon of the Federal forts commands, and the South obeys. It follows now, to resist on the stealing of our slaves has reduced our Federal numbers and deprived the South of at least one more member in the House of Representatives. Cotton is King.—Directed by law. The demander of the ports of seceding States, would be resented as the worst form of tribute levied upon subject provinces, overawed by the cannon of the Federal forts commands, and the South obeys. It follows now, to resist on the ports and humiliating their commerce.

"Committee on Federal Relations."—By a gentleman just from Raleigh, we learn that the report of Southern ports as much manufacturing capital and shipping

take in regard to our Federal relations, we go with, and support her in every extremity in cr out of the Union, with all the means and power we possess. We approve of a call of a Convention, and to it we submit the grave question whether we shall secede or not.

Resolved. With two millions of slaves able to labor, all well trained, and with the revenue arising from their products, the South is able in men and money to repel aggression from any adversary, however reckless and unprincipled. ional Distric

Resolved, That the papers in this Congressional Distri-e requested to publish the proceedings of this Meeting. On motion of John A. Richardson, Esq., the following re-That while our plans are peaceful, and while while our plans are peacetil, and while we love the whole country, and would do battle for the prosperity of the Great American Union so long as equality and Constitutional law should characterize all its parts, nevertheless, as Southerners by birth, feeling, adoption and sentiments.

timent, we cannot and will not submit to the shameful terms which the North seeks to impose upon us, and we do declare that neither the love of peace nor the security of our lives, can further tempt us from the vindication and maintenance of our rights as free and equal citizens.

During the consideration of said resolutions, the Meeting was entertained by short and earnest remarks from Isaac Wright and J W Russ, Esqrs., and Dr. H. H. Robinson.
On motion, the thanks of the Meeting were tendered to the President and Vice President and Secretary.

On motion, the Meeting adjourned.
J. W. PURDIE, President,
J. H. CLARK, Vice President. A. K. CROMARTIE, Secretary.

For the Journal Public Meeting in Fayetteville.

nial flag of North Carolina. The meeting was duly organized under the flag. (a beautiful representation of a pine tree and a rattlesnake in coil The meeting was briefly addressed by the Chair. stating

its object, &c.

On motion, a Committee of five was appointed to draft Col. Thomas Waddill was loudly called for, and enter tained the meeting during the absence of the Committee with a speech upon Southern rights, which was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause.

The Committee submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, In our judgment, the County Convention recently held in this town, did not clearly express the sentiments

Cumberland County. Therefore, Resolved, That this meeting endorse the late message o Gov. Ellis in regard to Federal affairs. Resolved, That the repeated acts af aggression on the part of the Black Republican party upon the rights of the Southern States, and the recent election of Abraham Lincoln, upon the avowed policy and platform of his party, is for a dissolution of the Union, and that we are no

willing that North Carolina shell remain in the Union, only on condition that the Northern States repeal all laws ob structing the execution of the fugitive slave law, and guar anteeing to the Southern States equal rights and equal privileges in the Territories of the United States. Resolved, That we hereby express our most heartfeld thanks and appreciation for the sympathy and noble efforts of our friends at the North, who have bravely maintained our rights against all hazards, and that if we are compelled to separate from them, in our hearts we will cherish them

as brethren, and here record our everlasting gratitude. Resolved, That we approve of the formation of a South ern Rights Club, and recommend that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to report an organization to a djourned eeting.

Resolved, That we sympathize with our brethren of our sister Southern States in their determination to resist Black

A. A. MCKETHAN, JOHN H. COOK, G. W. I. GOLDSTON, WM. J. MYROVER, G. W. WIGHTMAN,

On motion, these resolutions were unanimously adopted Col. M. J. McDuffie next addressed the meeting, in speech distinguished by logic and eloquence, he enaged the attention of his audience for an hour or more, and plainly made the conclusion that we had no hopes of justice or equa able and appropriate, and received most deservedly the rap-A letter was read from Bon. W. Winslow, exhibiting the act that the North did not intend to recognize our rights,

Cook, A. A. McKethan, A. J. O'Hanlon and J. H. Roberts Upon motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, and the Wilmington Journal, the Chairman and Secretaries, and the Wilmington Journal, State Journal and town papers be requested to publish the State Journal and town per-proceedings of this meeting. Upon motion, the meeting adjourned. SAMPSON BOON, Chairman.

WM. A. Rose, } Secretaries. J. H. ROBERTS.

Public Meeting in Wayne Co.

A public meeting was held in the Court House i Goldsboro' Wayne Co., on the 8th inst., on which occasion Major John Slocumb presided, and W. C. Bryan, and Josiah Howell, acted as Secretaries. Geo. V Strong, Esq., Chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were read seriating, and passed unanimously:

Whereas, it is meet and proper at all times for a vigilant people to consult together for their common good, and whereas a crisis has arrived, when it becomes the imperative duty of the people everywhere to give free express opinion, in order that our Representatives in our State ad national councils may with certainty reflect the wishes of the people whose servants they are: Therefore,
1st. Resolved, That the safety of our lives and fortune and what is more dear, the preservation of our Honor, forbid our remaining longer in the Union unless our Federa Relations are speedily changed.

2d. Resolved, That we fully recognize the rights of seces sion, and that the doctrine of coercing a seceding State directly or indirectly, back into the Union is at war with the genius of our free institutions, and that every attempt to coerce South Carolina or any other Southern seceding be resisted by every other Southern State at all hazards and to the last extremity.

3d. Resolved, That the Black Republican party at the North are alone responsible for the present agitated condi-

tion of the country.

4th. Resolved, That the extension of the elective franchise by the people of the North, so far as to allow free negroes to have a voice in electing a President to rule over the outh, is a gross violation of the Constitution, an insult to the white man, and a grievance which ought not to be en-

5th. Resolved, That we deprecate any change in our pres ent form of government, provided it could be administere as interpreted by our Revolutionary Fathers. But of thi as interpreted by our Revolutionary Fatners. But of this we utterly despair when we contemplate the deep-seated hostility to the institution of slavery which pervades the minds of Northern fanatics.

6th. Resolved, That the General Assembly ought to call a convention of the people to assemble at an early day, to take such action as may be necessary to maintain our rights and preserve our honor, and that our Representatives behavely instructed to present the metter before our Lorisian.

hereby instructed to press this matter 7th. Resolved, That in view of the danger which threaten

us, the Legislature should speedily place our State in a situation for defence by re-organizing the militia and providing a supply of arms and munitious of war.

8th. Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting furnish copies of these resolu ions to our town papers for publication, also to our Senators and to our Commeners, and they he received to but the same before their senators in high the same had to be the same before their senators. be requested to lay the same before their respective bodies and ask prompt action upon the subject embraced therein.

The following preamble and resolution were introduced by Mr. Robinson, Esq., and passed unanimously. duced by Mr. Robinson, Esq., and passed unanimously.

Whereas, We have seen it announced in the press of the country, that Major Anderson, now in command of Fort Moultrie, located at Charleston, South Carolina, has made a requisition on the Secretary of War for reinforcements of troops, stating that he deems the force now under his command inadequate to the emergencies which may arise from the present state of the public mind; and whereas we would deem the grant of such reinforcement a declaration by the general government, that they intend to coerce South Carolina, Therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the Officers of the different Railroads in this State, the expediency and duty of refusing to transport any troops over the soil of North Carolina, until some satisfactory arrangement of our common difficulties and dangers can be made.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendere

to the Chairman and Secretaries, for the efficient discharge of their duties; and on motion the meeting ad-JOHN C. SCLOCUMB, Chm'n. journed. WM. C. BRYAN, Secretaries.

JOSIAH HOWELL.

Special Correspondence of the Journal NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. BENATE.

were, on motion of Mr. Humphrey, of Onsiew, ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Tuesday, 11th inst, at 12 o'clock.—Journal.]

Mr. Simmons introduced a bill to amend Chap. I, Sec. 20 Revised Code, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Outlaw, a bill concerning free Negroes. Referred to Committee on the judiciary and ordered to be printed.

The engrossed House bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Charlotte, was read the first time and referred to the Committee on corporations.

A message was received from the House, transmitting the enrolled bill to appoint an additional Flour and Provision Inspector in the town of Wilmington.

A message was received from the Fourse, transmitting the inrolled bill to appoint an additional Flour and Provision in spector in the town of Wilmington.

Also, the report of the President of the Farmers Bank of I. C., which, on motion of Mr. Bledsoe, was with all the ther Bank statements, referred to the Committee on The bill to prevent the felling of timber in certain parts of Iredell County, passed its third and last reading.

On motion of Mr. Pitchford, the Senate adjourned to 11

Messrs. Editors: It has been thought that a "Battery of Light Artilery" could be organized in this town. The writer of this is one of those who desires to assist in getting writer of this is one of those who desires to assist in getting up such a military force. Will you call attention to the subject, and will some other friend suggest a meeting of those who favor it? Let us assemble at an early day and avail ourselves of the provisions of the new law as soon as it shall be enacted. it shall be enacted.

clock. Tuesday.

N. C. Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church

This body met in this place on Wednesday last. the 5th inst., with a large number in attendance. Harmony a brotherly love are manifest in all their operations and bu ess transactions, and a desire to advance the cause of Christ, seems to pervade the entire assembly.

Nothing of moment, beyond the usual business, has come before the Conference, and so rapidly has the business been transacted, that the session will, in all probability, be a

short one. The presiding Bishop, R. Paine, by his urbanity of manner, and gentleness of deportment, seems to give satisfac-tion, and will long live in the memory of the members of the On Friday night there was a meeting of the Educational

ociety of the Conference. Revs. Joel W. Tucker and John

ng, addressed the audience. The sum of one hundred and sixty dollars was received in that occasion to aid the Society in the laudable design of ssisting young men who are studying for the ministry, who assisting young men who are studying for the ministry, who have not the means to obtain an education.

On Saturday, the Conference was addressed by Dr. Sehon, Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, and Dr. Means, of Georgia; the first on the subject of Missions, and the other on Education.

On Saturday night the anniversary of the Missionary So ciety of the Conference was held. Speeches were made by Bishop Paine, and Drs. Means and Schon. The sum of two hundred and seventy dollars was collected for Missionary purposes. The sum of ten thousand dollars or thereabout has been collected during the past year, within the boun of the N. C. Conference, for the support of Missions, for Sabbath the pulpits of the Methodist, Presbyterian

on Sabbath the pulpits of the Methodist, Fresbyterian and Lutheran Churches, were filled by members of the Conference and visitors from other Conferences.

This body, true to the principles of the Methodist E. Church, South, has taken no notice, officially, of the disturbed state of affairs in the political world; thus exhibiting a firm adherence to the command of Christ, to "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's. " To leave the care of civil government to the State, and of religion to the Church.

There is a probability that the Conference will adjourn Tuesday evening.—Salisbury Watchman.

ROWAN COUNTY SPEAKS .- A meeting has been held at Salisbury which was largely attended by men of all parties, and at which the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, There exists a most alarming condition of things in the country caused by the deplorable result of a purely sectional contest, the North against the South, long waged, but at last ended in the late Presidential Election by the complete victory of Black Republicanism under the forms of law, in which a President hostile to the institutions and rights of the South, has been elected by an overwhelming majority of the North, but a minority of the whole people, and Whereas, The lawless hostility of this party to the

South for years past, has been shown not only in violent abuse-in actual outrages and in unceasing dangerous agitations at home and in Congress-but has brought

1st. In a separation of the largest Christian Churches. 2nd. In a bold, defiant and practical Nullification of Constitutional Law of Congress by ten Northern

3rd. In a descent upon the Territory of a sister Southern State by an armed band of Northern Aboitionists with murder and rapine—which was approved by Northern public meetings, by accredited preachers of the gospel; and the leader thereof proclaimed with horrible blasphemy, as a martyr, "whose gallows was more glorious than the Cross."

4th. In a sectional triumph which has elected as President a man who has openly avowed the most extreme doctrine of sectional hostility. Therefore, in view of the danger which is upon us-

danger not to our political rights alone which but three generations ago was sufficient to arouse the spirit of our Revolutionary fathers to instant resistanceof a fearful peril to our homes and to all that is dear to us, we believe the day for action has come—that we can no longer in safety merely " wait and watch" but as the guardians of our rights and safety, (which unguarded by us would be defenceless indeed) we do Resolve, That the late Black Republican triumph over the Constitution and Southern rights should rouse

the South to adopt such measures as may be needful for her self-preservation. Resolved, That in this crisis of common danger we no onger remember any of the old political differences or party names—that we believe all true Southern men ferior qualities declined more. On Thursday the total should now unite in solemn and earnest consideration of of the market improved, but there was no advance it

what is best to be done for the common safety of the prices. The stock in port is 575,000 bales, of which people and of the State. Resolved, That we most earnestly and respectfully urge the Legislature to provide for the defence of the State, by instant and effectual means.

Resolved, That we respectfully declare to the General Assembly our wish for the call of a Convention through which the people may express their will as to the mode and measures of redress.

Resolved, That the institutions, the interests and the welfare of North Carolina as well as the warmest feelings of her people, are and ever must be with our sister States of the South, whatever may be their destiny.

DR. HUNTER, OF NEW YORK, so distinguished for his views and treatment of affections of the Throat and Lungs by inhalation, is now on a professional visit of a week to Wilmington. As the founder of this practice, his explanation of it will be interesting. Dr. Hunter contends that no disease of the lungs or air passages can ever be cured unless the remedy is applied directly to the diseased or affected part. Medicines administrated by the stomach never reach the seat of disease in the ungs, and hence never cure. The old practice, therefore, has always been, and must ever be, ineffectual. By the Inhalation practice, all remedies are administered in the form of vapor, and are inhaled or breathed into the lungs-thus directly reaching the disease-and by actual contact, effecting the purpose required. The medi-cines are inhaled through a neat glass instrument which Dr. H. has contrived for that purpose. Some medicines he administers by filling the sleeping room of the patient with their vapors, so that, actually, while the patient sleeps, he is in every breath drawing the healing properties of the medicines deeply into his lungs, where no solid or fluid medicines could possibly reach. In other cases the Doctor's remedies are smoked in cigarettes. In fact, every means is made available for carrying the remedies used at once to the place requiring their curative action.
This is certainly a very simple, rational and scientific pratice, and its success is amply attested. The Washington National Intelligencer, quoting a New York exchange, says: "We have studied the whole question, and Dr. Hunter has maintained every position he has assumed before the public. He has carried his investi-gations beyond the books and old theories of the age.— We can but more and more admire the position Dr. Hunter has assumed and maintained. His entire course has been as truly modest as truly intelligent and brave."

The N. Y. Herald says; "No man we will venture to say, in the whole annals of the profession, ever introduced a more important innovation or gained in a short space of time more converts to his opinions. But the most incontrovertible evidence is furnished by the City Intor's Reports. By these documents it is shown that the diminution in the mortality from Consumption a-mounts to make than THIRTY-TWO PER CENT. Now we know from the vast number of cases treated and cures effected by Dr. Hunter that his efforts have contributed, if not produced all, at least the greatest share of this im-We are informed that those who cannot consult Dr. Hunter periodally here, may subsequently address him information. This hint may

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 6, 1860. SENATE—Yesterday, Mr. Hale attacked the President dent's message. Messrs. Iverson and Wigfall made vi ent secession speeches. Mr. Salisbury made a cons vative speech. The message has not yet been referre House.—A quiet session yesterday. The House Pension and Military Academy Bills were passed. Various portions of the President's message were re-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7th, 1860 SENATE.—Yesterday, Mr. Powell offered a resolution tion that the secession portion of the message should referred to a special committee of thirteen, to comit the necessary amendments to the Constitution.

HOUSE—The Speaker appointed a special commit tee of thirty-three—being one from each State—to en sider the secession portion of the message. Both Houses adjourned until Monday.

Caucus of Southern Congressmen_Falling of h Dutles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8th, 1860. A caucus of Southern Congressmen will be held to The Treasury Department was compelled to send this.

ty thousand dollars to Boston yesterday, the receipt there during the week being insufficient for that purpose WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 11th, 1860. In the Senate, Mr. Powell's resolution, on referri that portion of President's message relating to secession o a committee of thirteen, was debated. The debat was long and intensely interesting. No vote was taken

House.—Mr. Hawkins renewed his request to be gr. cused from serving on the committee of thirty-three No vote taken. A bill passed the House authorizing the issue of te

nillions of Treasury notes. RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY COBB. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb, of George as resigned his office in the Cabinet.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10th, 1860 The Senators from all the Slave States met in cause n the Capitol on Saturday, for consultation. Mean Crittenden, Powell, and others, urgently applied patrice otic sentiments, urging the South to restrain precipitation action on the present occasion. No proposition made requiring a vote, and the caucus adjourned, all convinced that at least six States would immediately seed The Missouri delegation in consultation on Saturda night resolved that they would all stand by the Union until it was ultimately dissolved.

Dark gloom pervades this whole community. The action of Congress to-day is anxiously looked for UNION MEETINGS NORTH.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12th, 1860. An immense Union Meeting was held here yesterday Commodore Stockton presiding. An address and reslutions were adopted, particularly severe on the Northern nullifying States, and demanding that their nullifiing laws be rescinded. They speak kindly of the South A Committee was appointed to consult with other States.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12th, 1860. An immense Union Mass Meeting is held here today at noon, in Independence Square. Bishop Potter open with prayer.

Private advices say that there is a GENERAL READ rion in public sentiment in the Eastern, Northern and Middle States. Arrival of the Asia-Allies before Pekin.

New York, Dec. 8th, 1860.

The steamship Asia has arrived at this port from Lin rpool, bringing dates to the 25th ult. Advices from China represent the allies as before the ity of Pekin. Negotiations pending. The balance of the general news is unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25, 1860. Cotton is unchanged. Flour has declined 6d., and Wheat 1 a 2d. Corn quiet. Provisions heavy. Consols 931/2 a 933/4.

LATER FROM EUROPE. PORTLAND, ME., Dec. 6, 1860.

The Steamship Canadian, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult., has arrived here. The general news by this arrival is unimportant.

THE MARKETS.

Cotton-Sales for three days reached 33,000 bals: The market opened very dull, at a decline of 1/4d; is

437,000 bales were American. Flour has declined 6d. Wheat declined 2d. a 3d-Corn is quiet and former quotations steady. Provision dull, Rice, Rosin and Spirits Turpentine dull. Consider closed at 931/2 a 935/2.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. John's, N. F., Dec., 12th, 1860. The steamship Europa arrived off Cape Race yester day, from Liverpool, with dates to the 1st instant. brings no news of importance.

The American Monetary Crisis is beginning to " felt in England. Large specie shipments are coming

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

DEC. 1, 1860. Cotton-Sales of the week reached 70,000 bales-Market firm. There was a large home demand, and all qualities have slightly advanced. Stock in por 527,000 bales, of which 490,000 are American. Flour dull and all qualities have slightly declined Wheat dull and declined 1 a 2d. Corn quiet. Sags declined 6d. on the week. Rice unchanged. Rost heavy at 5s. 2d. a 5s. 4d. Turpentine dull.

Consols 93 a 931/4. NEW YORK MARKET. NEW YORK, December 12, 1860. [At the close yesterday.] Cotton firm, with sales of 2,000 bales; Middling UP

ands 93/4 a 10 cents. Flour firm; Southern \$4 50 s \$4 90. Wheat firm. Corn firm. Rosin dull at \$1 20 Rice dull at 3 % a 41/4.

New Orleans, December 10.—The steam ship ma, Capt. Smith, from Brazos Santiago, has arrive

She brings \$195,000 in treasure.

The Tennessee, Capt. Forbes, has also arrived. brings dates from Vera Cruz to the 7th instant and advices from the City of Mexico to the 28th ult Liberals had completely invested the Capital was great distress from the scarcity of provisions. main body of the Liberals had not yet arrived Extraordinary of the 3d instant, from the City of Mar ico, had not been received at Vera Cruz. It was belief ed it would report the repulse or capture of the attach

Minister McLane and the American Legation return home by the next steamer. The French Ministration advises Miramon to capitulate as the best he can do.

SECESSION MOVEMENTS-SOUTH CAROLINA RESIST THE COLLECTION OF DUTIES.— Washington, 0.—The President has just been assured, from an thentic source, that the authorities of South Carolini will make no resistance either to the collection of daily or to the federal possession of the forts guarding Chaton harbor during the remainder of his administration

A dispatch to the Democrat says that Gen. Fresh been to Fost Scott and held an interview with Harry who stated that Montgomery was entrenched at Montgomery was determined show fight. It is believed that, through the combination of Frost and Harney, Montgomery and his with band will be captured.

From New Mexico.—Independence, Mo., Dec. 7.—
The New Mexican mail, with dates to the 19th ult., arrived here to-day in time to connect with the mail going east this morning. The mail was detained by very deep snow and excessive cold weather.

The Kiowa Indians stopped the mail party at Nocknees creek, and kept them half a day. Their object, they said, was to make peace, and that they could wipe Awarded by the Agricultural Society of Onslow County at its Annual Fair, held November, 1860. at its Annual Fair, held November, 1860.
Best acre Low Land corn, 13 barrels & bush., to D. W. Russell, Silver Cup. Jno. A. Ervin, 12 barrels 3 bush. 3 peck, Silver Cup upland corn, E Ward, 106 bush 2 pecks, Silver Cup 16½ bbls., Col. Montford, Silver Cup Doctor W G Montford, 85½ bush peanuts... \$5 they said, was to make peace, and that they could wipe Col Montford, 2952 lbs cotton, Silver Cup. E W Ward, 2339 lbs Silver Cup. specimens seed corn, E W Ward, \$2 00 out the party, but did not feel so disposed. The Indians are almost in a starving condition. Con-R W Dawson, 1 00 D A Humphrey, largest dip. sequently they are anxious for peace. pea nuts, Mrs Hope Pearson, \$1 50
Doct W J Montford, 50
Total potatoes, Wm Humphrey, 1 00 The K. G. C.'s and the Slaveholding States. sweet potatoes, Wm Humphrey,.... Col. V. D. Groner, Knight of the Golden Circle, has Largest no number,
Best cotton, Col E W Montford. returned to this city. He has been to Texas, and returned home via Mississippi. His mission South and Southwest was in connection with the order of Knights Golden Circle. We learn from Col. Groner, that there " fish-roe, "
" corn meal, W J Montford,...
" round shave, Wm Humphrey,... are one hundred and twenty thousand members of the order of Knight Golden Circle, each one of whom is field peas, no number, tallow, Mrs H Jarman. rootabaga turnips, no number,.... sworn to stand by the South. They are fully organized and are constantly drilling, and can be brought into ac-tion if necessary in two weeks time. NEGROES RETURNED !- The negroes from the Brig Wingold and Bark N. W. Bridge, nine, in number, hard soap, "EW Fonville,.... have arrived in this place. They are in comfortable plight, are well cared for, and will be forwarded to their double harness, no number..... HORSES, CLASS NO. 2. homes as speedily as possible.—Fernandian Floridan, HORSES, CLASS NO. 2.

3 year old colt, J G Cox, ... no price | 1½ " " E W Murrill. ... 3 00 | 2½ " " Josheph Foy, ... no price | 1 " " A J Murrill, ... 3 00 | mare and colt, A J Murrill, ... no price | 5 00 4th inst. CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER.—Letters from Zanzibar, received at Salem, Mass., state that the ship Sunny South, with 846 slaves on board, had been captured by brood mare, J F Murrill, 5 00
Col Montfort, 3 00 her Britannic Majesty's ship Brisk, in the vicinity of Mozambique, and sent to Mauritius. The Sunny South was built in New York, in 1854, by the late George | Dr W J Montfort, | 5 00 | mule colt, Col Montfort, | 5 00 | single mule, E W Ward | 3 00 | jennet, W J Montfort | 5 00 | stallion, Veto Morgan, C Huggins, | 10 00 | Ward & Montfort | 5 00 | Steers, and was 702 tons burden. Leaving.—The free negro population of Granville is rapidly diminishing by emigration to Ohio. We un-Counterfeit Notes .- Augusta, Dec. 8 .- A number J W Hardison, time 4 min. 25 sec.
W J Montfort, 4 min. 05 sec.
Single harness, R Dudley, (Scraps.) 2 min. 45 sec. of spurious bills on the Mechanics' bank of Augusta are in circulation. The counterfeits are printed in colored inks. None of the genuine notes of this bank are Best natives, R. Nixon, (Prince,) 3 min. 22 sec. 5 00 ed inks. None of Isaac Brown, (Nelly,) 3 min. 28 sec. 3 00 printed in colors. racking, J C Lee, (Tom.) 3 min. 36 sec..... racking, J. C. Lee, (1918.) 5 min. 50 sec. 5 correcting horses, E. W. Fonville. 10 00 sulkey E. W. Ward. 5 00 Washington Constitution and Intelligencer of yesterday publishes an opinion from Attorney General Black, " buggy " sustaining the right of a State to secede. " saddle Best bull, W D Humphrey, \$5 00 An anxious mother, in Scotland, was taking leave of bull, W D Humphrey, \$5 00 heifer, E W Ward 3 00 her son on his departure for England, and giving him all good advice. "My dear Sandy, my ain bairn, gang south, and get all the siller ye can from the southerns, heifer, E W Ward " single ox, A Sommersill, 3 00
Largest hog, H H Sandlin, 3 00 take everything ye can; but the English are a brave Best fat hog, W J Montford, diploma. lot shoats, David Humphrey, 300 sow and pigs, Doctor E W Ward, 300 hoar. boxin' people, an' take care o' them, Sandy never fight POULTRY. 3 00 FROM CALIFORNIA PER PONY EXPRESS .- Fort Kearpair turkeys, R W Ward, 1 00 ney, Dec. 10th.—The pony express has arrived from California. The vote of the State stands:—Lincoln 38, 702, Douglas 38,060; Breckinridge 34,000. The census native geese, Mrs Col Monford. 1 00 wild ". diploma. Hong Kong ckickens, Mrs Col Monford, 1 00 returns give the State a population of 400,000. Official Vote of Missouri.—The official vote of Missouri has been announced as follows: Bramah do. " 1 00 game chickens, R K Hurst, 50 PROVISIONS.

 "Bell,
 58,372

 "Breckinridge,
 31,317

 " Lincoln,.... " Harvey Cox,..... 2 00 LUNATIC ASYLUM BURNED .- LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4. The Western Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville, the largest and most costly building in the State of Ken-pea planter, no number.....diploma. Petitions are being circulated in Michigan, asking single harness; Geo A Newell (superior).... the forthcoming Legislature to repeal the personal liberty laws now on the statute book. canoe, E W Montfort, (superior).

seine corks, Lewis J Mills.

boat model, Bryan Hatchel.

25 Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the Home-made lock, knife and fork, made by P. Jorgenson,

Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all insthorse cart, E W Murrill.

3 00 | nammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the sulky, Isaac Brown.

1 00 | trotting do, R Nixon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Scrap quilt, mrs H Jarman.

3 00 | selves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Scrap quilt, mrs J R Fonville.

2 00 | Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

Inammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your situated on the south-east side of the river, adjoining the plantation of Mrs. Johnson, and about two miles above White Hall's, and of a large body of pire lands adjoining, comprising in all nearly 2000 acres. Some of the adjoining tracts are swamp lands.

Target: One property service of the purchase money required in worsted "mrs Starkey E Roten... 3 00 NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the first day of January next, the Post Office at Peacock's Store, Columbus County, N. C., will be vacated, unless some suitable person can be found to take charge of it, as I cannot longer serve. " Miss Mary Manson, 25
" Marenda C Thomas, diploma. pantalets, Mrs D A Humphrey'..... 1 00 " Mrs H Jarman, " Miss Mary Manson, There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon a community an " Mrs D A Humphrey,..... diploma. needle work, Mrs J M Wooten, 100 teen years ago Heimstreet & Co. introduced a Hair Restora-Col Montfort,.... " Col Montiori,...
Miss S A Murrill,... tive, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its half hose wool, Mrs A J Hurst,.... pair mits, Miss Hannah Shackelford, child's dress, Miss M S Humphrey, 1
do. do. Mary Manson, 1 silk apron, Miss H J Lecrait, ... child's dress, braided, Mrs M E Matticks,... do. sack, do. do. ... embroidered talma, Miss Mollie E Koonce, . 1 tatten collar, Miss H B Hurst,.... do. do. do. Mary Manson,...
do. do. Mrs R.Dudley,...
home-made towel, Mrs Starkey Roten,... Troy Whig.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere home-made tower, Mrs Starkey Roten, 25
slipper, Miss Olivia House, 25
home-made rug, Mrs Simmons, 25
watch case, Mrs J M Wooten, 25
coat pattern, mrs E W Fonville, 150 by all Druggist.
Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.
W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
 do
 do
 mrs A Sommersell.
 1 00

 do
 do
 do
 diploma.

 piece cloth,
 do
 do
 1 00
 Nov. 23. RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. do do do do home-made dress, mrs Starkey Roten.... THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, and first THE URIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1001, untu jural article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Policy Congres Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. cover for stand, mrs Margaret McLean..... horn basket, no number.

LADIES' EATABLES. loaf corn bread, mrs H J Lecraft silver cup Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS do mrs D W Summers..... 2 50 miss Fanny Hurst..... Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS loaf crisp bread oaf crisp bread do dodiploma.
do light do mrs Col Montfort....silver cup. Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS biscuit, mrs A Q Murrillsilver cup mrs J M Wooten... Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS | 1 00 | pound cake, mrs A J Murrill | 50 | 50 | 60 | do mrs J B Frazel | 25 | fruit cake, mrs Col Montfort | 25 | Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsels. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS fruit cake, mrs Col Montfort.... do do Relieve the above Complaints in I'en Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS pickles, mrs H Jarman. 1 00 Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS do mrs Col Montfort..... 50 Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS preserved pear, Mrs R Dudley,.... Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Mrs H Jannan. peach, Mrs H J Lecraft,.... Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Mrs E W Fonville,.... wine scuppernong, R Nixon.

Mrs E W Fonville,.... Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS home maderia, Jasper Etheridge, superior, do tomatto, Mrs Jere Peassel,.... do rasbury, Mrs J M Wooten,.... No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS cherry, do blackberry, Mrs E W Fonville,..... in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS wine strawberry, Mrs E W Fonville, 50
preserved strawberry, Mrs J B Frazel, 1 00
apple jellies, Mrs E W Fonville, 50 Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale in wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and Mrs R Dudley, 25 Mrs Col Montford, diploma. haw jellies, Mrs. E W Fonville, do Mrs J W Hill, by all Druggists.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va.,
Wholesale Agents. strawberry jellies, Mrs E W Fonville, plumb do Mrs Col Montford,
do do Mrs E W Fonville,
cordial peach, Mrs R G Ward,
do grape, Mrs Col Montford,
dried fruit, Mrs J B Frazel,
brandy pear, Mrs H Jarman May 7, 1860.-207&37-eowly. In this town on the 7th inst., by John J. Conoly, Esq., Miss MARY TROTT, to Mr. CHARLES C. KING. brandy pear, Mrs H Jarman, do peach, do
brandied grapes, mrs H Jarman....
strawberries, mrs E W Fonville... strawberries, mrs E W Fonville.

'' Jerre Pearsel.

home made candles, mrs J B Frazel.

spiced oysters, miss H B Hurst.

butter, mrs E W Fonville.

'' miss Mary Etheridge.

vineger. In this town, on the 7th inst., WILLIE, orphan child of Joseph and Caroline North, aged 19 months. In Fayetteville, on Monday night last, 3d inst., AGNES, daughter of the late Thos. J. Anderson, in the 18th year of her age. Her weight when in health was over 400 pounds. blackberry jam, miss Fanny V Hurst..... At the residence of Mr. John Marshall, in Caintuck district, in this county, on the 24th Nov., Mrs. ANN M. PEMBERTON, aged 66 years and 24 days. The deceased had been a member of the M. E. Church for a number of years, and leaves a large circle of relations and friends to mourn her death. FROM TEXAS.—New Orleans, Dec. 7 .- Mr. Stewart, a member of the Texas Legislature, from Gonzales, has a circular in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the public meeting held in that place, inviting his fellow members to meet in Austin on the third Monday in December, to hold an extra session, and pro-NOTICE.

If THE GENTLEMAN who exchanged Coats at the ball in Clinton, on Friday night of the Fair, will return the one he got through a mistake, to J. R. BEAMAN, he will find his in Mr. Beaman's care, at Clinton.

Dec. 11, 1860.—82&16-1t. vide for the calling of a State Convention. Governor Houston promises to resign if the people demand that the Legislature shall be convoked for this In the various towns in Texas the "Lone Star" flag Wilmington, N. C. Aug., 10th, 1860.

We have ceased buying the above liquor, and have turned our attention to Puryear's pure N. C. Rye Whisky, the best and only strictly pure Whisky to be had in this place. Men can drink this Whisky without being copper-fastened.

Sole agents,

Wilmington, N. C. Aug., 10th, 1860.

Wilmington, N. C. Aug., 10th, 1860.

UILFORD COUNTY FLOUR;

Cobarrana county do.;

Alamance county do.;

Mecklenburg county do.;

Mecklenburg county do.; continued to be hoisted, and the people seem united in their resistance to the Lincoln Administration. The Kansas Troubles. LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 8.—Advices from Fort Scott t 3d inst. are to hand. The federal troops were acting as a posse comitatus to the United States marshal,

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.

Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business. Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.

A continuance of public patronage is respectfully selected. or it should be under epresent the wholesale price. BESVAI, B B . . 30 @ New. 1 96 @ 2
ANDLES, 2 B.
Tallow A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicit-d. MARY S. McCALEB. Tallow.....16 @ Adamantine...20 @ Sperm.....35 @ COFFEE, # 1b. December 11, 1860.—dtf. OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. Java......17 @ Laguayra....14 @ LITERARY SCHOOL.

LITERARY SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL comprises eight permanently organized are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English Literature. Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, until the minds of the students are properly do. in order 0 00 Philosophy, until the minds of the students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and disstrict mid'g ...00 @ good mid'g... 00 @ cussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets em-Spirits Turp.,

19 gallon ... 27 @
Varnish, 19 gal.26 @
VAILS, 19 lb., TON BAGGING, P yard.....134@
Rope, B b. . . 74@
CORN MEAL,
B bushel... 80 @
Domestics, Prace rare and extensive collections.
FINE ARTS SCHOOL. Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and ornamental work" are also taught.

MUSIC SCHOOL Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instruction is given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmonium. Unusual attention is devoted to Vocal and Sacred Music. OTATORS Mullets 6 00 @ 7 00 Mac'rel.No.1 16 00@18 00 do. 7 bbl., 1 75 @ 2 00 do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00 do. No. 3 6 50 @ 8 50 Herrings, East 3 00 @ 3 50 Dry Cod, N. C. Bacon, Hams, 15 @ Middlings,... 00 @ Shoulders, ... 12 @ Hog round,... 13 @ Western Bacon, Middlings,...00 @ Shoulders,...00 @ REMARKS.

Experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give their entire time to their respective departments.

Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly prohib-Cross 7 00 @ 0 00 GLUE, # 15.,.... 12 @ 20 GUNNY BAGS,.... 10 @ 18 N. C. Lard, 13 @ West'n do. . . . 124@ Butter, 20 @ ed-necessary purchases are made by the teachers. Pica-GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, 2 h......31 ted—necessary purchases are made by the teachers. The yune pedlars are not allowed to enter the premises, and no Butter, 20 Cheese, 17 Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, twelve PORK, Northern. 20 hb 1 ton and upwards, per ton, 60 00 Super. Lime... Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, twelve miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily stages.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July, and closes on the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the annual commencement on the last Thursday in May.

Students are received for one or more sessions. Corres-City Mess,... 22 50 @23 00 Super. Lime... @50 00 Land Plaster, \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{bbl..1}}}\ 25 Clear do...00 00 @00 00 Butt,17 00 @18 00 Beef, Mess, 11 50 @16 00 Per ton,....9 00 @10 00 GRAIN, \$\pi\$ bushel, Corn...... 50 @ 55 do. Fulton Market,..19 00 @20 00 POULTRY, Chickens, live, 15 @ do. dead, . . 00 @ Turkeys, live, . 75 @ J do. dead, \$\mathbb{B}\$ b. 00 @ Students are received for one or more sessions. Correspondents will direct their favors to December 13th. -16-6w. MILLS & CO., Oxford, N. C. SHEEF, # head, Lambs,....1 50 @ 2 25 Mutton,....1 50 @ 2 25 J. H. HORNER'S HIDES, # 1b., CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL OXFORD, N. C. Alum, W bush.,00 @ Liverpool, # sack. ground, cargo 95 @ 0 00 do. fm storel 10@ 1 15 THE former success of the Principal in making Scholars, notwithstanding many disadvantages, justifies the expectation that, with his present ample arrangements and the excellent system of text books now used in the School, Eastern 1 05 @ 1 10 N. River.... 85 @ 90 Inon, 18 lb.
English, ass'd. 41@
American, ref.. 31@
do. sheer.. 0@ e will be able to qualify all his pupils that can be induced o apply themselves, to compete for the highest honors in do. sheer.. 0 @ 00 do.hoop,ton 75 00@77 50 The building is commodious and handsomely furnished with chairs and desks. It stands upon an eminence beyond the corporate limits of the town, and near the residence of the Principal. Two of the rooms are set a part for the use Swede 5100 00 Lime, # bbl.. 75 00 80 do. fm store . 90 00 1 00 C. Yellow.... 916. Granulated, :..11 @ Soap, # 1b.,.....44@ Shingles, # M., of the Literary Fociety connected with the School. The Society already has in its Library, a considerable number of well selected books, and holds its session on Friday after-LUMBER, WM,, (River.) Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50 Contract, . . . 4 50 @ 5 00 Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00 noon of each week.

The Schoolastic year is composed of two terms of twenty Scantling... 0 00 @ 7 50 STAVES, ₩ M., W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 00 (Steam Sawed.) The Schoolastic year is composed of two terms of twenty weeks each. The Spring term opens on the first Monday in January, and the Fall term the second Monday in July of each year. The entire charge for board and tuition, is \$95 a term. Payment by cash or bend, will be invariably remined in advance. Floor Boards, rough.....15 00 @16 00 planed....18 00 @19 00 Тімвек, 🏶 М., clear25 00 @30 00 quired in advance.

Application for admission should be made before the Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 Scantling....12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff, opening of each Term, accompanied with the statement of the age and proficiency of the applicant. And it is earnestly hoped that no student will apply for admission who does ordinary, .5 00 @ rough edge .14 00 @15 00 TALLOW, \$ 15....10 @ re-sawed...16 00 @17 00 not expect to comply cheerfully with all the regulations of the School, and to discharge every duty faithfully. December 13th.—16-4w. CAPE FEAR LANDS FOR SALE. CAPE FEAR LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Bladen County, made at Fall Term, A. D. 1860, will expose to public sale at the Court House door in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday of February next, all that valuable Cape Fear River Plantation, known as "Coal that valuable Cape Fear River Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the Mine." and the adjoining lands belonging to the help erior articles.

Best horse cart, E W Murrill.

3 00 flammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the hundred acres of fertile river land, with its improvements, and the adjoining lands, belonging to the heirs of of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, ac-FREIGHTS: TO NEW YORK. On deck. Under deck Peacock's Store, N. C., Nov. 29, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the first day of January next, the Post Office at Peacock's Store, Columbus

Terms: One per cent of the purchase money required in cash, the balance to be secured by bonds drawing interest from date of sale, and payable in one two and three years.

H. H. ROBINSON, C. M. E. Flizabethtown, December 13, 1860.—w-tf. FAMILY FLOUR: FAMILY FLOUR: WE HAVE the best Family Flonr in town, and we warrant each and every barrel and package—if not good, to be returned.

WORTH & DANIEL. Turpentine and Tar, % bbl..... 00 CURRANTS Cotton goods, & cubic foot, 0 00 Rice, & 100 lbs., 0 AND CITRON. SUPPLY just received. For sale by
Dec. 12.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS. lar, and grey and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair wash, while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable.

Price fifty cents and one delivery to the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. Prizes. Numbers. Prizes. Numbers. Prizes. Numbers. Prizes. Numbers. Prizes. Numbers. 110,000 25,173 ... \$30,000 22,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$50,000 9,406 ... \$20,000 ... \$10,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$50,000 9,406 ... \$20,000 ... \$10,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30,000 12,934 ... \$10,000 14,733 ... \$30, Turpentine and Tar, ₩ bbl.....

Norfolk Day Book.

LOVET PEACOCK, P. M.

24288, 24824, 25154, 25624, 25634, 25652, 25656, 2565,

CANAL BARROWS.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, every description of Plows, all kinds of Agricultural Implements, and every article used on a plantation. In warehouse, and for sale low at

WILSON'S,

MOST POPULAR NOVELS OUT.

BEULAH, by Mrs. Evans of Mobile; Nernesis, by Marion Harland; Rutledge, by a Southern authoress; Say and Seal, by the author of "Wide, Wide World."

TURNIPS !-- A few bbls. N. C. Turnips, grown on Top-sail Sound. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

SALT_SALT.

CRACKERS.—Butter, Lemon and Soda, just received and for sale by L. B. BUGGINS & SONS.

EASTERN HAY.

150 bags prime to choice Rio Coffee; 30 hhds. prime to choice Musco. Sugar; 150 kegs Nails—all sizes; 20 bbls. choice New Orleans Syrup;

COFFEE: COFFEE: COFFEE: 3.000 BAGS GOOD QUALITY, now being landed ex. Brig "Union State," direct from Rio de Janeiro, for sale in lots of ten bags and upwards, for cash, or its equivalent.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

FIRE CRACKERS.—A few boxes choice Fire Crackers, for sale by

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

MARSHAL'S SALT.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered a Co-Partnership, under the name of HEYER & CO., and will continue the GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS at the old stand

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Foyles & Galloway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by D. M. Foyles.

D. M. FOYLES.

CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.

Wilmington, N. C. Aug., 10th, 1860. 288&51-tf

PARMER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACS, at KELLEY'S Book Store.

nty de.; in bbls. and Bags, for sale W. H. McRARY & CO.

on North Water Street.

Dec. 8, 1860.

200 SACKS Marshal's Standard Salt. For sale by Dec. 11th WORTH & DANIEL

5 do. refined Syrup. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.

ington, N. C., Dec. 10, 1860. 81—d&w-tf

200 BALES strictly choice Hay. For sale by Dec. 11. HATHAWAY & CO.

150 HHDS. prime sweet Cuba Molasses :

LIVERPOOL BLOWN SALT, for sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

KELLEY'S Book Store.

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establis

"The Mill on the Floss," by George Elliott

"The Carnill Lady," by Dumas, for sale at

No. 5 Market street.

A Word of Warning.

in the house.

MARRIED.

DIED.

Dec. 12.

and had arrested seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. No resistance was offered. The troops would move to Mound City on the 4th inst.

BACON AND PORK.

BACON AND PORK.

BACON AND PORK.

On the States marshal, the second seven persons for being engaged in the troops of the second seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. No resistance was offered. The troops of the second seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. No resistance was offered. The troops of the second seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. No resistance was offered. The troops of the second seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. No resistance was offered. The troops of the second seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. No resistance was offered. The troops of the second seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. No resistance was offered. The troops of the second seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. No resistance was offered. The troops of the second seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. The second seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. The second seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. The second seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. The second seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. The second seven persons for being engaged in the late murders are seven persons for being engaged in the late murder seven persons for being engaged in the late murder seven persons for being engaged in the late murder seven persons for being engaged in the late murder seven persons for being engaged in the late murder seven persons for being engaged in the late murder seven persons for being engaged in the late murder seven persons for being engaged in the late murder seven persons for being engaged in the late murder seven persons for being engaged in the late murder seven persons for being engaged in the late murder seven persons for being engaged in the late murder seven persons for being eng

WORTH & DANIEL, No. 2 Granite Row.

Cotton, # fb ... 0 00 0 00 @ 1 Rough Rice, # bushel. 0 00 @ 8 Lamber, # M. 6 00@8 00 7 00 @ 8 00 REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WERK ENDING DECEMBER 12TH, 1860.

The dullness noted in the market for some weeks past continues in all branches of business, and country produce is exceedingly difficult of sale even at low prices; there is, however, but little arriving at present. The pressure in money matters continues, and it is a difficult matter to negotiate paper of any kind. Business matters look gloomy, as buyers of produce are unable to operate to any extent unless on time, and holders refuse to sell unless for cash.—Owing to these facts a further decking to the control of th unless on time, and holders refuse to sell unless for cash.—
Owing to these facts a further decline has taken place in
Crude Turpentine, and the market closes quiet at quotations
in table below. In Spirits Turpentine a decline has been
submitted to on a few lots, and a dullness pervades the market. In Rosin nothing of consequence has been done for
some weeks, and it is almost impossible to give a correct
quotation. Tar remains unchanged, but is not so firm.—
Other articles are without material change in price, and only a small business doing;—in fact we may quote all produce as unusually dull of sale even at the low figures now
prevailing. We refer to the following review as comprising prevailing. We refer to the following review as comprising

prevailing. We refer to the following review as comprising the week's transactions:

TURPENTINE—The inactivity reported in the market for this article in our review of Wednesday last, has continued throughout the week just ended, though no change took place in prices until Monday; on that day, however, there was a decline on all qualities, and sales were made at \$1 60 for yellow dip, \$1 25 for virgin, and 80 cents for new hard, per 280 lbs.—being 10 a 15 cents lower than last quoted—the market closing quiet at above figures. The receipts for the week just ended have been small, most makers keeping it back in preference to sending it to market at present low

Wednesday 270. \$1 75. \$1 40. 90
Thursday, 200. 1 75. 1 40. 90
Friday, 528. 1 75. 1 40. 90
Saturday, 245. 1 75. 1 40. 90
Monday, 75. 1 75. 1 40. 90
Do. 600. 1 60. 1 28. 80
Tuesday, 331. 1 60. 1 28. 80
Do. 550. 1 65. 1 32. 85
Wednesday. 115. 1 60. 1 28. 80
Spirits Turpentine.—During the week just ended the market has been in rather an unsettled condition, and prices varying from 27 to 28 cents for straight and 29 to 30 cents for N. Y. bbls.; for the past two days, however, the market has ruled inactive, and the sales of the latter quality have been at 29 cents, while nothing has been done in straight.—
We quote the market as closing at 27 to 29 cents per gallon.
The sales reach 1921 bbls., as follows:
Wednesday, 300 bbls. at 28 cents per gallon for straight.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of JOHN C. HEYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted by book account, will please come forward and settle, either by cash or note, so that the business may be closed.

W. A. HEYER.

COPPER. Since our last we notice the arrival of a cargo

three days were 337 bales, at 8j cents for low middling, 8g cents for middling, 9 cents for strict middling, and 9g cents for goed middling. Since Friday no transactions have been reported, buyers demanding a still further decline. The receipts per railroad have been quite small, but owing to the meagre transactions there is a moderate stock in receivers' hands. P. S.—The telegraphic advices, received this moraling by the Europa from Liverpool, report a slight advance in prices, together with a reduced stock, which may have the tendency to somewhat strengthen our market.

Com Meal.—No receipts from the country, and the sales have been in the retail way from the granaries at 85 cents per bushel.

GUANO—Nothing of consequence doing, and we continue former quotations: No. 1 Peruvian \$60; Reese's Manipulated \$52; American \$40: and Sombrero \$35 per ton of 2,000 lbs. We quote Superphosphate of Lime at \$50, and Land Piaster at \$10 per ton.

GRAIN—In the Corn market we have no material change to notice since our last review. The stock in dealers hands continues quite large, and the demand is light, and it is impossible to sell unless on time. The receipts for the week comprise 4200 bushels (new) from Pasquotank and Hertford, which sold at 55 ard 56 cents per bushel, 90 days.—OATS—Are in fair stock, and only a retail demand exists.—No late sales, except in the small way from store, and we are unable to give a quotation.—Pras—Are in good demand, and the market is very poorly supplied. A few small lots of Cow have been received and taken by dealers at 80 to 85 cents per bushel, as in quantity and quality.—Rick —There is a moderate supply in first hands, and only a light demand. The price has declined a shade, and we quote small sales at 44 a 44 cents per lb.

HAY—The market is very well supplied with both Northern and Eastern make, and there is merely a retail demand. A lot of 150 bales Eastern was received a few days since and sold on private terms.

Lime—The stock in dealers hands has become somewhat

sold on private terms.

Lime—The stock in dealers hands has become somewhat reduced in the absence of receipts, and is at present rather small. We quote sales from store at 90 cents to \$1 per cask for common lump.

MOLASSES—Cuba is in fair stock, and there is only a limited demand. We reduce prices a shade, and quote small sales from wharf at 23 a 25 cents per gallon in bhds., as in quantity. A cargo of 200 hbds., 4 tierces and 4 bbls. have been received from Havana, and is selling at above prices.

POTATOES—Irish are in good stock and dull of sale at \$1

75 to \$2 per bbl. Sweet are brought to market ratner slow-ly, and sell at 55 to 60 cents per bushel.

PEA NUTS—During the early part of the week there was considerable enquiry for shipping purpo es, and prices ad-vanced a shade; for the past two days, however, the mar-ket has ruled rather dull; and at the close there are but few buyers, unless at lower figures. We quote sales for the week from carts and wagons of about 2,000 bushels at \$1 05, \$1 10, \$1 25, \$1 32 to \$1 45 per bushel—the latter price for superior quality. 5 to \$2 per bbl. Sweet are brought to market rather slow-

superior quality.
PROVISIONS.—No receipts of N. C. cured Bacon for some Provisions.—No receipts of N. C. cured Bacon for some time, and the market is bare. There is a fair enquiry, and parcels would sell on arrival at quotations in table. The stock of Western cured has also become materially reduced, owing to the meagre receipts, and prices have an advancing tendency. We quote small sales from store at 11 cents for shoulders, and 13 cents per lb. for sides—some holders, however, are asking higher figures.——LARD.—The receipts of both North Carolina and Western make continue meagre, and the stock on market is very light. We quote meagre, and the stock on market is very light. We quote small sales at 13½ cents for the former, and 12½ al3 cents greated by for the latter.——Pork.—But little Northern arriving, and the stock in dealers hards is small. We notice a fair demand, with sales from store at quotations in table.— Fresh is in brisk demand, and has been brought in from the

country rather slowly during the week; meets with ready sale at 8 to 9 cents per lb., as in quality.

SALT.—No arrivals of either description since out last review, and consequently we have no transactions to report. I here is a fair stock of Liverpool ground on market, and only a small business doing. Selling from store and wharf at \$1.10 a 1.15 per sack. ohly a small ousiness doing. Setting from store and wharf at \$1.10 a 1.15 per sack.

Shingles—The demand for shipment has become checked, and the market rules duli. Only a few small boat loads of Common received for the week and sold at \$2 25 to \$2 50

poses the market has ruled decidedly dull for the past week, and we have not a single sale to report. We omit quotations, as any figure we might offer would be nominal.

EXCHANGE—on the Northern Cities continues scarce.—
Bank rates are 5 per cent., and brokers 6 per cent. have declined a shade, and the market rules dull. Plenty of vessels in port, and but little produce offering shipment. See table for last prices paid.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18 - Flour is dull, and market depressed; Howard st. and Ohio superfine is held at \$4 75.— Wheat, red \$1 05 a \$1 15, white \$1 10 a \$1 35. Corn is dull; new white and yellow 45 a 55c.; old 60 a 61c. Mess Pork \$17. Lard is quiet. Whisky is dull at 174 a 18c. CHARLESTON, Dec. 10.—Cotton.—There was a good demand to-day at firm and full prices. We quote Middling at

MOBILE, Dec. 10.—Cotton. -The market for middling is quoted at 94 a 9 1-2c. Closed unsettled and declining. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10th.—Sales to day 5,000 bales.— Middling is quoted at 9 1-2 a 93c. Freight on cotton to Liverpool is quoted at 19-32d. a fd.

363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM.
THE CELEBRETED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edge combe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 18 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N. Carolina, free of freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the quality of the Yarns guaranteed. quality of the Yarns guaranteed.

Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address. Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, N. C.

Sept. 13th, 1860

READ THE FOLLOWING, from the Report of the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, December 3, 1860.

READ THE FOLLOWING, from the Report of the War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, December 3, 1860.

REEGH-LOADING ARMS.

Very frequent and numerous experiments have been made under my direction of breech-loading arms, and inventions been rejected, but some plans for breech-loading have been give the purpose are wonderfully numerous. Many have been rejected, but some plans for breech-loading have been agreeded by all who are familiar with them, and capable of the hands of intelligent men. Immediate steps ought to be taken to arm all our light troops with the most approved the hands of intelligent men. Immediate steps ought to be taken to arm all our light troops with the most approved and the most approved the sends a soldier into the field, where his life is constantly a danger, without furnishing him with the best, not the most to say that our troops cannot be taught to use with skill this character of arm, as well as another. It is the practice and of the say that our troops cannot be taught to use with skill this character of arm, as well as another. It is the practice and of the say that our troops cannot be taught to use of his arms, and whilst he may attain to great skill with a good weapon, he certainly never can do so with an indifferent one.

I think it may be fairly asserted, now, that the highest of folioney of a body of men with firearms can only be secured by putting in their hands the best breech-loading am. The long habit of using muzzle-loading arms will resist what seems to be so great an innovation, and ignoraemay condemn; but as certainly as the percussion cap has supersed ed the fint and steel, so surely will the brecch-loading guild the results of the state of New York, my hair, from a cause unspective out of use those that load at the muzzle. For cavalry the revolver and breech-loader will use the school of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unspective out of use those that load at the muzzle. For cavalry the revolver and breech-loader will use the school of the State of New York, my hair, from

DISSOLUTION.

Marine . Intelligence. PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED. Steamer Kate McLaurin, McRae, from Fayette rille, to Clark & Turlington.
Steamer Chatham, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to C. H.
Robinson & Co.
Schr. John Stetson, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.;

with mdze. Schr. Marine, Merrihew, from New York, to E. Murray &

have been in the retail way from the granaries at 85 cents per bushel.

Dried Fruit—No sales for scme weeks past, and we quote nominally at 3½ cents for apples, and 8½ a 10 cents per lb. for peeled peaches.

Frathers—Are brought in sparingly, and very few on market. In demand at 50 to 55 cents per lb.

FISH—No receipts or sales of Mullets that we are aware of. The market is moderately supplied, and demand light. See table for store prices.

FLOUR—We have no change of consequence to report in the market for State brands since our review of Wednesday last. The demand has been confined to small lots for retailing purposes, and although the stock in dealers' hands is light, it is fully adequate for present wants. We quote small sales at \$7 50 per bbl. for superfine; this figure, however, could scarcely be obtained for a lot of any size, unless sold on time.

Schr. Marine, Merrihew, from New York, to E. Murray & Schr. Eva Bell, Lee, from Philadelphia, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Mary A. Pender, Keogh, from Hertford, N. C., to Schr. Mary C. Sumner, Cartrell, from Pasquotank co., to J. R. Blossom; with 2700 bushels corn.

6.—Steamer Clarendon, Morrison, from Portsmouth, to Hardway & Co.; with fruit.

Schr. Marine, Merrihew, from New York, to E. Murray & Schr. Was Bell, Lee, from Philadelphia, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Mary A. Pender, Keogh, from Hertford, N. C., to Schr. Mary C. Sumner, Cartrell, from Pasquotank co., to J. R. Blossom; with 2700 bushels corn.

6.—Steamer Clarendon, Morrison, from Havana, to Hathway & Co.; with fruit.

Schr. John A. Burgess, Fritzinger, from Baltimore to Stokley & Oldham; with mdze.

Schr. Mary A. Pender, Keogh, from Hertford, N. C., & R. R. B. Co.

B. G. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Mary A. Pender, Keogh, from Hertford, N. C., & R. R. B. Co.

C. & R. R. R. Co.

Hathway & Co.; with fruit.

Schr. John A. Burgess, Fritzinger, from Baltimore to Stokley & Oldham; with mdze.

Schr. Mary A. Pender, Weogh, from Hertford, N. C., & R. R. R. R. Co.

B. G. Worth; with mdz W., C. & R. R. R. Co.

Dec. 6.—Barque Lucy Ann, Carrigan, from Havana, to
Hathaway & Co.; with fruit.

Schr. John A. Burgess, Fritzinger, from Baltimore, to
Stokley & Oldham; with mdze. On Tuesday, 4th inst.,
Body Island Light bearing N. N. W., distance about 15 miles
passed a Schooner, (name unknown.) lumber loaded, under
jury foremast and maintopmast gone, heading N.

Schr. John Roe, Hammond, from New York, to T. C. &
B. G. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Enterprise, Moore, from New River, to Master;
with naval stores and peanuts.

with naval stores and peanuts.

Schr. C. B. Glover, Pigott, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and cotton.

Schr. Flash, Haskell, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Stoamer North Carolina Rarber from Favetteville, to A. Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall. Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Clark & Turling ton, 8—Brig John Balch, Whaley, from Havana, to G. C. & W.

J. Munro; with 200 hhds., 4 tierces, and 4 bbls molasses. Brig Union State, Foxwell, from Rio de Janeiro, to O. G. Parsley & Co.; with 3,000 bags coffee. Schr. Chas. M. Neal, Godfrey, from Charleston, to Harriss 9-Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth. Steamer Kate McLaurin, McRae, from Fayetteville, to Clark & Turlington. Steamer Douglas, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway & Co.
10—Brig Sarah Starr, Logan, from Havana, to G. C. &

Schr. P. Armstrong, Fish, from Boston, to Rankin & Mar-Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & 11-Brig Orazimbo, Rossbrook, from Boston to W. W. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. Steamer John Dawson, McFadyen, from Fayetteville, to Yabrough & Poke.

CLEARED. Dec. 6.—Steamer Flora DcDonald, Driver, for Fayette-ville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth. Steamer Kate McLaurin, McRae, for Fayetteville, by Clark & Turlington. Schr. T. J. Frazier, Mitchell, for Baltimore, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 79 bbls. spts. turpt., 150 do. rosin, 34 do. copper ore, 42 bales cotton, 11 do. warp, 30 cords juniper wood, 28,250 ft. lumber.

7—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Schr. Helene, Derrickson, for New York, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 2000 bbls. crude turpentine, 45 bales cot-

Schr. Belle, Barrett, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with 1200 bbls. rosin, 428 bushels pea nuts, 13 bales yarn, 16,526 feet lumber. Schr. Ben, Hickman, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 944 bbs. spirits turpentine, 1,512 do. rosin, 65 bales cotton, 450 bushels pea nuts, 4 boxes mdze., 2 bales sheep skins. Angola, Hall, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 95,000 feet lumber. Steamship Parkersburg, Stannard, for New York, by E. Keith; with naval stores, cotton, pea nuts, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A.

7-Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to Schr. Senora Isabel, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores. Schr. Seeing, Haynes, from Charleston, to Harriss & 8-Schr. R. W. Brown, Tucker, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Dec. 10 - Brig Cuba, Strout, for Cape Haytien, by O. G.

Parsley & Co.; with 10 bbls. tar, 60,000 feet lumber, 172,000 sningles.
Schr. J. G. Stille, Swain, for Philadelphia, by T. C. & B.
G. Worth; with 119 bbls. tar, 25 do. rosin oil, 22 tons old iron, 290 bushels pea nuts, 10 bales waste, 1 bbl. and 39 bgs dried fruit, 90 empty kegs, 80 do. bbls., 51,480 shingles, 13 010 stayes. 13,019 staves.
Schr. Smithsonian, Davis, for New York, by A. D. Cazscar. Smithsonian, Davis, for New York, by A. D. Caz-aux; with 325 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,494 do. rosin, 44 do. soap stone, 8 do. beeswax, 492 bales cotton, 526 bush. pea nuts, 18 bags dried fruit. Steamer Kate McLaurin, McRae, for Fayetteville, by Clark

Turlington. State at \$4 35 a \$4 50, Ohio unchanged, and Southern \$4 50 a \$4 95. Wheat is steady; Western red \$1 12, and white heavy, Mess \$16 50 a \$16.75, and Prime \$16 62\frac{1}{2}. Lard is heavy at 10 1-2 a 10\frac{1}{2} cents. Whisky firm, sales at 17 1-2 a 18 cents. Spirits Turpentine firm at 32 a 35 cents. Rosin

MOBILE. Dec. 10.—Flour firm; sales of 7,500 bbls., pork bbls. spirits turpentine, 370 do. tar, 6 do. liquor, 5 do. potatoes, 5,000 bushels pea nuts, 1500 do corn, 30 bales yarn, 30 do. sheeting. 33 do. cotton, 75 bags dried fruit, 1500 bbs. spirits turpentine, 370 do. tar, 6 do. liquor, 5 do. potatoes, 5,000 bushels pea nuts, 1500 do corn, 30 bales yarn, 10 lbs. spirits turpentine, 370 do. tar, 6 do. liquor, 5 do. potatoes, 5,000 bushels pea nuts, 1500 do corn, 30 bales yarn, 10 lbs. spirits turpentine, 370 do. tar, 6 do. liquor, 5 do. potatoes, 5,000 bushels pea nuts, 1500 do corn, 30 bales yarn, 11—Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, for Fayetteville, by 11—Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, for Fayetteville, by 12.—Brig J. West. Dvar for Date of the potatoes, 5,000 bushels pea nuts, 1500 do corn, 30 bales yarn, 30 do. sheeting. 33 do. cotton, 75 bags dried fruit, 1500 bbs. spirits turpentine, 370 do. tar, 6 do. liquor, 5 do. potatoes, 5,000 bushels pea nuts, 1500 do corn, 30 bales yarn, 30 do. sheeting. 33 do. cotton, 75 bags dried fruit, 1500 lbs. spirits turpentine, 370 do. tar, 6 do. liquor, 5 do. potatoes, 5,000 bushels pea nuts, 1500 do corn, 30 bales yarn, 30 do. sheeting. 32 do. cotton, 75 bags dried fruit, 1500 lbs. spirits turpentine, 370 do. tar, 6 do. liquor, 5 do. potatoes, 5,000 bushels pea nuts, 1500 do corn, 30 bales yarn, 30 do. sheeting. 33 do. cotton, 75 bags dried fruit, 1500 lbs. spirits turpentine, 370 do. tar, 6 do. liquor, 5 do. potatoes, 5,000 bushels pea nuts, 1500 do corn, 30 bales yarn, 30 do. sheeting. 33 do. cotton, 75 bags dried fruit, 1500 lbs. spirits turpentine, 370 do. tar, 6 do. liquor, 5 do. potatoes, 5,000 bushels pea nuts, 1500 do corn, 30 bales yarn, 30 do. sheeting. 33 do.

tin; with 125,000 feet lumber.

Br. Schr. Geo. Prescott, Bogart, for West Indies, by De-Rosset, Brown & Co.; with 80,000 ft. lumber, 37,800 shingles.

Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A

Steamer John Dawson, McFadyen, for Averysboro', by Yarbrough & Pope.

ONLY PREPARATION

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, And grows more and more popular every day!

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and pre-

BAR AND RESTAURANT.

Front Street, North of the Bank of Cape Fear and opposite the Bank of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCHIBER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened as above a BAR ROOM AND RESTAURANT, where he will keep the CHOICEST and BEST LIQUORS, and serve up in the best manner everything that the market will afford.

OYSTERS in every style; GAME, when in season, etc., etc.

MEALS at all hours.

BOM MAND RESTAURANT, where he will afford.

OYSTERS in every style; GAME, when in season, etc., etc.

MEALS at all hours.

He has secured the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well MEALS at all hours.

He has secured the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well known to every admirer of FINE OYSTERS well servel.

HENRY WEBB.

Oct. 8th, 1860.—28&7-tf

BY Herald please copy.

F. M. BIZZELL,

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. M. LATTA,

A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz. large, medium, and small; the small holds a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. 444 Breadway. New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCE GOOM

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DEUGGISTS AND FANCE GOOM DEALERS. Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES. Nov. 7th, 1860.

BRANDY-Peach and Apple. For sale by W. H. McRARY & CO.

OUR STOCK of Ladies' fine Trunks is nearly closed out; prices. We need the money and must sell.

Two hundred packing and low priced Trunks just opened, and will be sold as invoiced at 34 Market Street.

Dec. 4th

MYERS & MOORE.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

The Message.

The really important portion of this document ha already been laid before our readers, having been re ceived by telegraph. The President proceeds at once to the consideration

of the secession question, showing that the present condition of the country is just what might have been expected to result from the constant agitation of the slavery question at the North.

He refers to the action of South Carolina,-affirm that secession is revolution—is opposed to the use of force to coerce a State, but goes for collecting the duties and holding on to the forts in the harbors of any seceding States, the commanders of these forts acting on the defensive.

The President goes into an elaborate argumen against the doctrine of the right of secession, and yet does not see that Congress is vested by the Constitution with any power to make war upon or subdue a State.

He recommends the adoption of certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, said amendments to be proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.

He proposes a certain explanatory amendment on three points relating to slavery. An express constitututional recognition of the right of property in slavesthe duty of protecting the right in the common Territories-an express declaration in reference to the delivering up of fugitive slaves.

The President refers at length to our foreign relations. which are generally peaceful and satisfactory. The President renews his recommendation for the ap-

pointment by Congress of some certain day previous to the 4th of March on each year of odd number for the election of representatives throughout the United States. The state of the Government finances requires a mod-

ification of the Tariff for the purpose of increasing the revenue. The President goes for specific duties in preference to ad valorem duties.

We publish to-day all that part of the Message bearing on secession. It is ably written, and will be carefully weighed in this grave conjuncture of affairs.

How They Talk.

We have before us sundry papers from the Northleading papers of the opposition party-we mean the triumphant Lincoln party, and they have pretty much all resumed the bullying tone which distinguished them during the Presidential canvass.

That moderate Republican paper, the Philadelphia North American of Thursday the 5th inst., talks thus about coercion, treason, and so forth:-

The danger of permitting men to be drawn on in crime by an apparent relaxation of law, and a seeming release from the penalties incurred by such acts as have marked the recent course of South Carolina, is now very great. This growing belief in the possibility of seizing of closing rivers and harbors and of putting up the framework of a southern confederacy is, in part, due to the fact that the great majority of the people feared false representation so much as to be unwilling to step forward and declare what the inevitable consequences would be. A partisan Executive is in power, who will not do his duty, and partisan presses at the north prefer to incite revolution, if they possibly can. Restrained by delicacy, the leaders of the victorious party in the elections are not willing to assume to speak for the general public at once, and so the state of affairs has an aspect of relaxation and license of which the extremists at the south are determined to make the most. It is now our duty to arrest this easy sliding into trouble, even at the risk of being falsely represented. It is our duty to say that the Union must not be broken up by violent hands, that hundreds of thousands will, if necessary, devote their lives to its protection and maintenance. The mouth of the Mississippi must remain to the Union .-The coasts of the Gulf and of the Atlantic must never immediate residents in any part. We have bought the soil, have paid for and defended it, have maintained a large expenditure on it in the interests of civilization, as well as in the more limited sense of proprietorship.-We cannot give it up to the slave trade, to the unbridled scheming of fillibusters and freebooters against every assailable part of the earth.

For the first time we learn that the people of the paid for it or have defended it. The North and the South have alike bought the territories acquired by purchase, while the North has appropriated to herself the exclusive benefit of the greater portion of such .-The threat addressed to the South by the Editor of the Philadelphia North American will be fully understood by those who recollect the "Roman firmness!" displayed by that gentleman while Sheriff of the city and county of Philiadelphia, in 1844, we think it was.

We next open the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of the 6th, and we find there all manner of ridicule against South Carolina. It says, in effect :- We are willing the South should try to get any concession it pleases, but we warn them that they will get none. All talk about guarantees is bosh. The North has just triumphed and will not abate a jot or tittle. She is big and feels her keeping, and General Webb no longer dreads the mahogany stocks of Duff Green's pistols.

The New York World, the ultra moderate Republican paper recently started upon christian principles in sentiment which, if carried out, is subversive of the purthe commercial capital of the country, after deprecating a resort to coercion if possibly avoidable, takes the this Union their just rights in the Territory now be ground that the general government has the same right longing to the Federal Government: A sentiment deand is under the same obligation to enforce submission in a State as in a territory ;—the same jurisdiction in this respect over South Carolina as over Utah.

The New York Tribune is, as usual, half rational and more than half insulting. It says, let the Southern States go, but let them take care how they go. The Tribune, as the flunkey of the new administration is really more arrogant and insulting than the most open advocates of coercion.

A gentlemen who has just been North tells us that there is no realizing sense there among the people, of the actual state of feeling at the South. All is looked upon

Their Authorities. We happened yesterday afternoon to pick up the Edinburgh Review, for October, 1860, and found therein a long article upon the United States under the Administration of Mr. Buchapan. We need hardly say that it is throughout a bitter attack upon the Southern States, and this will be more readily understood and believed when we state that the article in question purports to be a review of certain documents: to wit, Helper's Book, Sumner's most abusive and mendacious speeches—a work by a man named Grattan, formerly State. British Consul at Boston, and a Fourth of July oration

sent us may be easily known by the patronage they bestow upon any Southern man, who like Helper, is willing to lend himself to the defamation of his native section.

Of course the election of Lincoln has been hailed with much rejoicing in England. The prospect of a speedy dissolution of the Union will be equally hailed by that called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the

"friendly" power. ROUTE AGENT APPOINTED .- We learn from the Pe-Peter F. Vaden.

There are times in the history of mankind when the oldest holds his breath for a time, when the national breathing may be said to stop in listening attention, and the national pulse to throb with such solemn emotion that its very beatings may be counted.

This is one of those times, if ever there was one. I is a time for solemn thought, for resolute action. It is not a time for wrangling or recriminations. Least of all should such recriminations be indulged by members of the same community-men engaged in one cause, identified in interest, who must sink or swim together.

How do we stand? How do the North and the South stand towards each other in Congress? How do Northern and Southern men meet each other in the common Territories? What is the tone of the press of the different sections? What of the churchess? What disguise the dangers of the position?

The fight is openly begun already in Congress. Hale, of New Hampshire, has opened the ball in the Senate, and Iverson, of Georgia, Brown of Mississippi, and others have responded defiantly.

Divine Providence can avert disunion, and no less power can do so. Before the 4th of March, without a miracle interposes to prevent it, this Union will inevitably be dissolved. The amendments to the Constitution suggested by the President will never be made, nor would they be in time to do anything, even if made.-We fear that the die is cast. Dissolution is inevitable.

The President's Message is moderate enough in its way, but if its policy be carried out or attempted to be carried out, it must result in collision. The collection by Rev. Mr. Skinner. of the Revenue of the United States from States no longer members of the confederacy, will be resented as an attempt to levy tribute. In deprecating coercion, yet proposing to collect tribute, the President makes rather inconsistent recommendations. So in regard to the federal property, the title to it as property is certainly in the federal government, and this will not be denied, but the holding of forts by the General Government, within the territories of seceded States will certainly be resisted.

With the present spirit abroad in Congress-among the people—the churches—the presses—the territories everywhere, there can be slight hope of a peaceable adjustment. Is North Carolina to cry peace, peace, when she sees there is no peace? Shall she not get ready for any emergency? Shall she not see not only how she priviliges it granted to the counties named. stands at home, but how she stands towards her sister States? Shall she not call her people together in Convention? Shall she not prepare to resist aggression, if aggression should come? Surely, we think that she with Courts of Equity in ordering sale of real estate of should adopt all reasonable precautions, for the time has deceased intestates, in certain cases, for division among come, or will soon have come.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TAKE NOTICE .- We hereby inform Mr. Wm. Goat, and all his friends, that the aforesaid William will get himself into a scrape if he does not keep out of a garden on Fourth street, between in the proposition to appoint a joint special committee Princess and Chestnut streets. William is fond of on the State Geologist. flowers and shrubbery—he is a gentleman of taste, and loves these things so well that he eats them up.

Said William is of low stature, dark color, wears a long beard, and like a popular patent medicine, is certainly genuine since he is fully entitled to the label of

His perfumery is more remarkable for strength than

We have little taste for controversy, and no desire to prolong it unnecessarily. We merely mean now to allude to one or two items in the last Raleigh Standard, as possibly such reference may be deemed necessary Cowles, Crumpler, Davis of Rutherford, Dickson, Farto relieve ourselves from any false position.

We cannot think that the Standard meant to convey the impression that our brief reference to the remarks of Hon. Bedford Brown were inspired in any way by Gov. Ellis. It so, the Standard was never more mistaken in its life. The Journal is not that sort of a paper, and harbor hostile fleets, however small. The whole conti- of this we think its past course for long years is suffinent belongs to the people of the north as well as to any cient proof. Neither are we apt to endorse every thing that anybody may do or say. Of this fact Governor Davis of Mecklenburg, Errell, Fagg, Ferguson, Flem-Ellis is as fully aware as anybody.

INQUEST .- Coroner Jones vesterday held an inquest over the body of a negro man rather advanced in life, Mordecai, Podgett, Pearson, Person, Pope, Potts, Ranfound floating in the Cape Fear River at Walker's Ferry, in front of the present river terminus of the Char-North own the soil of the South—that they bought it lotte Road. The body had evidently been some time in the water. There was no clue by which to identify the body, or to ascertain how the negro got drowned. Supposed to have been by accident.

> The following are the Preamble and Resolutions passed by the meeting held in Charlotte, on the first instant. As we stated before, this meeting was participated in by leading men of both parties, as we hap-

pen personally to know: Whereas, the people of the United States in the for mation and adoption of our Federal Constitution, declared their purpose to be, " to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to themselves and their posterity;

And, whereas, the election of Lincoln and Hamlin to

the offices of President and Vice President of this great Confederacy, by a sectional organization, predicated upon a sentiment embodying the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," " that the industry of this country must be directed in the whole by free labor or slave labor,' "that a house divided against itself cannot stand." A Federal Government, by denying to fifteen States of structive of the rights of fifteen States in their slave property-a sentiment, the very agitation of which is at war with our domestic tranquility, peace and happiness by stimulating our slaves to insubordination, insurrec tion and rebellion, and thereby imperriling our lives and those of our wives and our children.

And whereas, several of our sister States South of us in view of the recent election, and the sentiment there in indicated of hostility to their interests, have been prompted to the protection of their rights thus imperiled, and their general welfare thus threatened, to call Conventions of their States respectively, to determine what course duty and their interests demand they should

Be it therefore Resolved by the citizens of Meckelen burgh County: 1st. That we do hereby raise our voices in solemi

protestation against the sentiment which has produced

the crisis in which our beloved country and its institutions are involved by the recent election. 2d. That in view of the foregoing considerations, it our conviction that the Legislature of our State, for the purpose, primarily, of going into calm, considerate and dignified counsel for the preservation of our Union and our Federal Government in its original integrity, if practicable, and secondarily, if not practicable, to adopt such measures as may be deemed most prudent for the protection of the rights, promotion of the welfare and vindication of the honor of the citizens of our beloved

3d. That in event of the States of the South show withdraw from the Union for the purpose of securing their rights and their interests, we consider the best iny Mr. Everett.

Mr. Everett's remarks are hardly referred to. Sumterest of North Carolina demands a similar course of North Carolina demands a similar course of North Carolina demands. ner's is largely quoted. Helper is taken as authority. Thus it is through Northern channels that Europe learns about the South; and how our "brethren" representation; and there being no middle course to pursue, that it is the important duty of every son of the old North State to array himself with the South, and as her interest is our interest, so her destiny shall be our

4th. That copies of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be sent to the Governor of our State, and members of our Legislature from this County, to be submitted by them to their respective bodies.

Extra Session of the Legislature of Tenne 7th of January, for the consideration of the condition of the country.

tersburg Express, that Mr. Andrew J. Blick, of that city, has been appointed Route Agent between Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C., in place of Mr. In morally elected, having received 57 legal votes more than Mr. Caldwell.

RALEIGH, December 6th SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock Prayer by Rev. Mr. Skinner. After the reading of the journal ... Mr. Harris presented a memorial from the Deep River Navigation Co., which was read and referred to the committee on claims.

The committee on the election of Treasurer reporte that Mr. Courts had received 146 votes, the whole numher cast.

reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 149. Mr. Futras received 43 votes; Mr. Vail 98 votes. Mr. Street presented a memorial from K. H. Lewis and W. H. Lewis, of Craven County; transmitted to

Mr. Blount presented a memorial from citizens of Pitt of the tract societies? What of anything? Can we County, on federal relations; referred to the appropriate A message was received from the House concurring

in the proposition of the Senate to print the commun cation from the W. C. & R. Railroad. Mr. Ramsay presented a memorial on Federal Rela ations from the citizens of Rowan County; refurred to committee on federal relations. Mr. Avery a memorial on the same subject, from his

Here a debate arose on the state of the country, and the proper course for the State to pursue in this crisis between Messrs. Brown and Avery; the latter gentle man taking the side of secession, which was protracted

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the Senate adjourned. THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1860. House was called to order at 101/6 o'clock. Prayer

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS. Mr. Ferrebee reported the election of Engrossing Clerk. Whole number of votes cast 101; of which Mr

Vail got 78 and Mr. Futral 43 (?) Mr. Burgin presented the proceedings, embracing resolutions of a public meeting of the citizens of Mc-Dowell county; referred to the committee on Federal BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

A bill to provide for the completion of Western Turnpike Roads; [here the report furnished us becomes wholly illegible and perfectly useless. Will the reporter please take some care. - Journal.] Mr. Williamson moved to amend by adding Colum-

bus County. Mr. Faison to amend by adding Sampson Mr. Mendenhall wished the act to which the bill re-

ferred to be read, as many members did not know what The Speaker: It was read on the second reading of Mr. Person explained: The bill gives to the County

Court of the counties named, concurrent jurisdiction Several amendments were offered, adding other coun

Mr. Hoke moved the recommitment of the bill, which was adopted. A message was received from the Senate concurring

Also, a message from the Senate transmitting the report of the President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and

Rutherford Railroad, and on motion, the report was ordered to be printed. The Speaker announced the House branch of the oint select committee on the State Geologist; namely, Messrs. Ferebee, Ransom, and Bynum.

Mr. Green of Franklin, reported the election of State Treasurer-whole vote counted 146, of which D. W.

Mr. Crumpler moved to take up the bill (No. 2) to amend the Constitution by legislative enactment. Mr. Clarke demanded the yeas and nays: Yeas-Messrs. Albritton, Alfred, Blue, Booth, Broman, Burzin, Carson, Clark of Craven, Clark of Davidson, row, Folk, Foust, Gaither, Gorrell, Green of Chatham, Guthrie, Haines, Huges, Henry, Howard, Horton, Jordan, Kelly, Latham, Liles, McCleese, Marsh, Martin, Mebane, Mendenhall, Merimon, Newby, Patterson, Perkins, Poindexter, Polk, Rogers, Russ, Shober, Siler,

Simonton, Tayler, Whitehurst, Winslow, and Yeates-Nays-Messrs. Autry, Barrow, Boshler, Baxter, Branch, Bridgers, Bullock, Bynum, Cannady, Cheek, Cline, Crawford, Davis of Bladen, Davis of Halifax, ing, Foy, Galloway, Green of Franklin, Hall, Harrington, Hoke, Jenkins, Kallum, Lemmonds, Logan, Love of Haywood, Love of Jackson, McMillan, Mitchiner, som, Shaw, Slade, Small, Speight, Stanford, Tapscott, Ward, Waters, Watson, Waugh, White, Wilkinson, Williams of Cumberland, Williams of Nash, Williams

son. Wishart, Woodard, Wooten, and Wright-59. So the motion to take up was lost. The bill to abolish the office of State Geologist, was read a third time on being under consideration.

Mr. Rogers moved to refer it to the joint committee on the State Geologist. Mr. Folk had no objection to the bill being acted on at once; the office was one of more expense than profit. The State Geologist has never been in the country west

of the mountains. He called for the ayes and noes. Mr. Hoke thought the House ought to have the report of a committee before settling a question of such importance. He could not vote understandingly on it at present, and therefore hopped it would be referred. The question being put, resulted ayes 75, noes 36, so

the motion to refer prevailed. A message was received from the Senate, transmit. ting the memorial of Kenelon Lewis, and Wm. H. Lewis, asking that they may have control of the waters of Ellis and Little Lakes, which lie within the bounds of

their lands; referred to committee on the jadiciary. Mr. Person presented the annual report of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, which was sent to the Senate without being read.

Mr. Fleming presented the memorial of citizens of Rowan County, asking the consideration of resolutions of federal relations; referred to appropriate committee. Mr. Mordecai offered a bill concerning the Wardens of the Poor, for Wake County; allows the Board to hold their meetings at the Court House or the Poor House, and pays the wardens two dollars per day while acting. Read first time, and referred to the committee

on propositions and grievances. The bill to exempt from execution certain property was read third time. Mr. Gaither moved its pefinite postponement, which

was carried. The bill to arm the State, (Mr. Pope's,) was read the second time; referred to the committee on military affairs, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, a proposition was sent to the Senate to print the Governor's message in relation to the arms owned by the State. The bill concerning Free Schools, proposing to appropriate the school fund exclusively for the benefit of in-

digent children for ten years, was read the second time and on motion of Mr. Harris, was indefinitely post On motion of Mr. Davis of Mecklenburg, a mer was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint committee of three on the part of the House, and two of the

Senate, to consider the condition of the free negroes of The bill for the relief of the banks and the people was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Fleming,

referred to the committee on banks and banking. The bill in favor of Cooper Prince and Jno. H. How ard, was read the second time. On motion of Mr. Hayes, the rules were susper when the bill was put on its third reading and put The bill regulating Registers' fees passed its se

ed its second reading as amended by the com Mr. Henry moved that the House adjourn Mr. Fleming called for the ayes and nees. Mr. Henry withdrew his Mr. Baxter moved to ad

SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 d'clock. Prayer Rev. Mr. Walthall.

Journal of yesterday read and approve The Speaker remarked that he did not think the de bate on the memorial presented by Mr. Avery had been conducted strictly in accordance with the rule of the Senate, and he hoped Senators would only speak on matters pertinent to the subject of the resolutions or memorials—that when the committees had reported would be the proper time for debate. Mr. Brown said he

The Speaker said that it was, when remarks made by gentlemen were pertinent to the memorial before the The memorial introduced by Mr. Avery was referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select committee to compare the votes for Governor in August last. On motion of Mr. Bledsoe, leave of absence was granted Mr. Harriss until Thursday morning. On motion, leave of absence was granted Messrs. Bur-

on and Arendell. Mr. Hall introduced a bill to authorise Washington Harriss to collect arrearges of taxes. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Winstead, a bill to incorporate the Bank of Rox-

oro-referred to the committee on Banks and Bank-Mr. Street, a bill to incorporate the Ellis Land Company in Craven County-referred to the committee on

Mr. Speight from the Committee on Corporations eported back the following bills: A bill to incorporate Swannance Lodge I. O. O. F. ecommending its passage.

A bill to incorporate the Buncombe Riflemen, with amendment, recommending its passage. A bill to incorporate the Salem and Tho Turnpike Company, recommending its passage.

A bill to incorporate the Orange Light Infantry, with

amendments recommending its passage.

A bill to prevent the telling of timber in certain parts of Iredell County, with recommendation that it pass.

A bill to incorporate the Hillsboro' Military Academy, asking to be discharged from its further considera-tion, which, on motion of Mr. Street, was referred to the

Military Committee. A message was received from the House transmitting the report of the President of the Bank of Fayetteville. A message was received from the House, concurring in the proposition of the Senate to raise a joint committee, to compare the vote for Governor. Messrs. Simpson and Barringer are the Senate branch of this

Mr. Turner presented a resolution to encourage home industry-requests the Senate to appear after the first of January in clothes manufactured in the State.

After some humorous remarks by Messrs. Ramsay and Turner, Mr. Bledsoe moved to lay the resolutions Mr. Turner called for the yeas and nays-yeas 21 nays 20. The resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. Turner moved to take them up, and after some debate as to his motion being in order, and remarks by Mr. T. on the resolutions, they were voted down-yeas 17, nays 23. Mr. Turner , wished to enquire of the Senator from

Bertie at what time the committee on federal relations would be ready to report. Mr. Outlaw could not definitely inform him.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to Saturday, 11 o' HOUSE OF COMMONS. House called to order at 10 1-2 o'clock. Prayer by

The Chair laid before the House the statement from the president of the bank of Fayetteville, which on motion of Mr. Foy, was transmitted to the Senate. REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Baxter, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported the following: A bill to establish Clay County, with an amendment as to lines, and recommends its passage. A bill to allow less than a majority of justices of Ire-

dell to transact business—recommending its passage.

A resolution in favor of Jonas Jenkins, that it pas A resolution in favor of William Green, late Sheriff f Haywood, recommending that it pass. A resolution in favor of G. H. Holland, recommend

ing that it pass. Mr. Hill, from the committee on banks and banking, bill to amend the charter of the Farmers' Bank-that BILLS INTRODUCED AND READ FIRST TIME.

By Mr. Clark, of Craven, a bill to prevent slaves from hiring their own time. Referred to the committee Some objection was made to the reference. question was put, and resulted—ayes 45, nays 38.

Mr. Henry offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee, to enquire and report the amount. n dollars and cents, that the public printing has cost the State from its first organization to the present time. Mr. Slade moved to lay on the table. Mr. Henry called for the ayes and nays. The question being put, the motion prevailed-yeas

60. navs 44. Mr. Wooten introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to take charge of certain arms in Lenoir countv. Several amendments were offered, including arms in other counties.

Mr. Hoke moved to make the resolution general which was agreed to, when Mr. Bachelor moved to refer it to the committee or military affairs. Referred. By Mr. Polk, a bill to amend chap. 28, sec. 1, of the

evised code. Referred to committee on the judiciary. By Mr. White, a bill to ascertain the voice of the people with regard to amending the Constitution. Referred to the committee on constitutional reform. By Mr. Siler, a bill to repeal certain provisions of an

act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Franklin. Referred to the committee on corporations. By Mr. Shober, a bill to incorporate the Gibson Hill Mining Company, in the county of Guilford. Referred to committee on corporations.

By Mr. Faust, a bill concerning the partition of rea estate in the county of Randolph. Referred to judiciary A message was received from the Senate, proposin

to raise a joint committee of three on the part of the House, and two on the part of the Senate, to compare the vote of the State for Governor in August last, which was concurred in, and Messrs. Ferebee, Green of Franklin, and Crawford, were appointed on the part of the

Mr. Clark, of Craven, presented the statement of the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, which, on motion, was ransmitted to the Senate. Mr. Wishart introduced a bill for the relief of the people; it provides for the suspension of the execution laws for the term of two years. Read first time, and

On motion of Mr. Bowman, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING. The bill to amend the Jonathan's Creek Turnpike Road. Read second time, and, at the request of Mr.

Hayes, it was passed over informally.

The bill to refund to the banks of this State mon The bill to refund to the banks of this State moneysllegally collected as taxes. Passed second reading.

The bill to repeal an act concerning justices in Chatham county, was passed over informally.

Mr. Hoke's bill for arming the State, passed over.

The Senate bill, providing for the appointment of an
additional inspector at Wilmington, passed its second

BILLE ON THEIR THIRD READING The bill to regulate the fees of regist Mr. Hayes moved to amend by exce

aty from the operation of the bill.

Mr Folk asked to have his bill to abolish Jury Trials, Watanga, introduced heretofore, placed on the Calender, and was informed by the Clerk that it had already been en-PRIVATE BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING. The special order of the day being the bill to prevent obtructions in Salmon Creek, it was taken up and on motion,

my; to the committee on Internal Improvements. By Mr. Ferguson, a bill to amend the charter of the town

of Winton, to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Fleming from the committee on Internal Improvements reported

The bill to amend the act incorporating White Oak River Navigation Company; adversely to its passage, the bill to prevent free passes on Railroads adversely.

The bill amending an act incorporating the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad, with an amendment, and recommending its passage.

was laid on the table for the present. Mr. Ferrebee moved that a proposition be sent to the Senate to raise a joint select committee of six on the part of each House, to whom all matters pertaining to fisheries should be referred, which

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the report of the Treasurer of the University of North Car-olins, which on motion, was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Rogers asked and obtained the use of the Commons
Hall for the use of the Young Men's Christian Association

The resolution in favor of Jones Jackson, of Jackson Co., was taken up, and the rules being suspended, was read the 2d and 3d times and passed.

The hour of 12 having arrived,

Mr. Ferebee moved that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body that the House was ready to go into the comparison of the vote for Governor, which was agreed

The two houses being convened, the Clerk read the communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting the re-turns from the Sheriffs of the different counties, when Mr. Clark, Speaker of the Senate, proceeded to open and anounce the same.

The Tellers, with the Clerks of the two Houses,

retired for consultation, returned and reported as follows: For John W. Ellis, 59,463; for John Pool, 53,123. Ellis majority 6,340. Mr. Clark, the Speaker of the Senate, then declared John W. Ellis to be elected Governor of North Carolina for two years from the 1st day of January, 1861.

The Senate then withdrew, when on motion of Mr. Barringer, the House adjourned. For the Wilmington Journal.

The Onslow Fair. MESSRS. EDITORS :- The second annual Fair of th Onslow County Agricultural Society, commenced on Thursday, Nov. 22d. 1860. Thinking that perhaps you would like to hear from the Fair, and feeling some pride in the progress of my native County, I have drawn off some brief remarks which are at your disposal if you can give them a place in your columns.

THURSDAY.—This day there was a grand parade o stock, after which there were trotting races. "Scrapps,' (Dudley's horse,) received the first premium for trotting Prince," (Nixon's horse,) the second. I could not learn who was the successful candidate for the third premium. During the afternoon there were mule and poney races, and the fun grew "fast and furious" as is lways the case with this sort of races.

I went through "Floral Hall" and "Farmer's Hall." Now the exhibiton in "Farmer's Hall" was, in many respects highly creditable, but as usual the ladies bore off the palm. "Floral Hall" was decidedly the most attractive locality, as might have been expected. And this not only because of the beauty of the air exhibitors, but from the intrinsic excellence and good taste of the articles exhibited.

At night there was a grand party under the management of Drs. Ed. Ward, R. Ward, and Duffy, and Messrs. Southerland, Gornto and Venters. Everything passed off most harmoniously and pleasantly, all being kept alive by the dulcet strains of the inevitable and irrepressible" Frank Johnson's band.

Friday was so rainy and disagreable that but shalls had the music up to the Academy, and so the young folks danced the hours away most pleasantly. In the afternoon of Friday, the "Onslow Cavalry paraded, and it struck me that they manœuvred very well for the practice they have had. The Duplin Rifle men were also on the ground, and showed to much advantage. Like the Onslow Cavalry, they parade and drill remarkably well for a Company but recently or-

On Friday evening the ball was kept up, and dancing was the order of the night. It is barely possible that there were some incipient flirtations commenced there that may ripen into warmer feelings at some future day.

Deponent saith not. He is not at the confessional. Saturday was a beautiful day, and the exercises of the Fair were resumed. At about 12 o'clock Maj. PEARSALL, of Duplin, delivered an Agricultural Address, setting forth in forcible language, not merely the advantage, but the indispensable necessity for keeping up our Fairs. He showed how this could be done, and urged upon his hearers to use the means at their dispo-

sal for this purpose.

Trusting that Major Pearsall's advice may be acted upon, and that each coming Fair may be an improvement upon the one which preceded it, I remain Yours, etc., Stump Sound, Nov. 30th, 1860.

Additional per Steamer Canadian PORTLAND, Dec. 6 .- The following are the latest ad

ices received by the Canadian : ENGLAND .- The arrangement made by the Bank of England for an exchange of two millions of gold for a like amount of silver from the Bank of France, caused an improvement in the money market, and the funds became buoyant. The London Times hopes the arrangement will terminate the prevailing uncertainties of the money market, and lead to an early reduction of the bank rate of discount.

The London Daily News says opinions are generally favor of the measure, but cautions the public of beng too sanguine, and shows that as a drain is going on from both countries, this relief may be purchased at the altimate cost of an increased future difficulty.

The London Herald's city article also regards the measure as only palliative. There were no gold with-drawals from the bank on the 21st. In the discount market there was a tendency to greater ease. Good bills were taken at a reduction from the bank minimum

The demand at the bank was moderate.

The British Board of Trade had commenced an in quiry into the burning of the steamer Connaught. The Empress of Austria has arrived at Plymouth on her way to Madeira.

The result of the Presidential contest in the United States is commented on in England with satisfaction. The Empress Eugenie had arrived in Scotland and was temporarily sojourning in Edinburg, preparatory to visiting the Duke of Hamilton. FRANCE.—The prohibition against the exportation ron has been abolished in France.

ITALY.—Colonel Pianella has surrendered his batta on of Chasseurs to the Piedmontese The Queen of Spain has presented a rich sword t The Queen of Spain has presented a rich sword to General Guyon. It is reported that General Guyon has declared that he would not yield the material belonging to the Bourbon troops that entered the Roman States to either France or Sardinia. Negotiations

were, however, progressing in relation to the matter.—
A castle near Munich has been prepared for the reeption of Francis II. Explanations are said to have been asked of Piedmon by France, whether it was with its sanction that Garibaldi signified his intention to attack Venetia in the spring. The plan attributed to Garibaldi is to land in Dalmatia and from thence to go to Montenegro, raise the population in order to compel the Austrians to keep a considerable force on that side, while the Piedmontese are busy before Venetia.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

Piedmontese are busy before Venetia.

By Telegraph to Queenstewn.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.—The sales of cotion to-day are 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

The market closes firm at the following authorized quotations: New Orleans fair 7%, middling 6%; Mobile fair 7%, middling 6%; uplands fair 7%, middling 6%; uplands fair 7%, middling 6%;

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T IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS
has become an established fact, a Standard Median Mich it is recommended.
It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes unsolicited certificates in The dose must be adaptthe individual taking it, and act gently on the Bowels.
Let the dictates of your use of the LIVER INcure Liver Complaints, sia, Chronic Diarrhea, sour Enterty Droopsy, Sour Stommer Complaints, and Chronic Diarrhea, sour Enterty Droopsy, Sour Stommer Complaints cure Liver Complaints, sia, Chronic Dlarrhæa, entery, Dropsy, Sour Stom-Choirc, Cholera, Cholera Flatulence, Jaundice, Fe

chiery, Dropsy, Sour Stom-Cholic, Cholera, C'olera Flatulence, Jaundice, Febe used successfully as an cine. It will cure SICK sands can testify) in twenty Teaspoonfuls are taken at All who use it are giving MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE IN VIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER Price One Dollar per Bottle. SANFORD'S

CATHARTIC COMPOUNDED FROM Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASE Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASE.

Air Tight, and will keep in any chimate.

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advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE 3 DIMES.

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TIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and all
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INFANTILE CORDIAL and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous lief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and or

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the size ings of your child, instead, of by deadening its sensibility for this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable paration now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, MURCHEA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND ITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, AND CROUP also for softening the commencement. CROUP, also, for softening the gums, reducing inflame regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain, it has no eg being an anti-spasmodic it is used with unfailing success all cases of CONVULSION OR OTHER FITS. As a value the life and health of your children, and vish to them from those sad and blighting consequences which remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, taken but DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, this voi

pany each bottle. Prepared only by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggist, No. 409 Broadway, New Yor,
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February 27th, 1860—148—27-eowly.



SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE out it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point find

This admirable preparation is used cold, being che

solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the bet makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ord being vastly more adhesive. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE" H. B -A Brush accompanies each bettle. Price, 25 Cents.

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Country merchants should make a note of SPAIDIP PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list.

Feb. 1, 1860.

MANHOOD, HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, MATORRHŒA, or Seminal Nervousness and Involuntary By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of
abuse may be effectually removed without intensity
cines or the dangerous applications of consties, insiting
medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is
medicated bougies, a ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. HE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF The Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Gunder the supervision of the Captain General of under the supervision of the Captain Galacter that HAVANA, on SATURDAY, December 15th, 1860.

\$360.000. SORTEO NUMERO 647 ORDINARIO. CAPITAL PRIZE_\$100,000 Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$10,000.

Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; 4 using the state of \$10,000.

** DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charless April 14th. 1860.

10.000 YARDS of North Carolina Kersellands of Negro Rienkets Lingues Homes en Negro Wool Shirts—very che

WACHOVIA FLOUR.

SUPPLEMENT TO

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1860.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

and House of Representatives :

at the year since our last meeting, the country prosperous in all its material interests. has been excellent. our harvests have dant, and plenty smiles throughout the land. Our f greater material prosperity than we have done

ithin a very recent period.
is it, then, that discontent now so extensively pre the Union of the States, which is the source of is threatened with destruction? ed and intemperate interference of the Northern ne question of slavery in the Southern States produced its natural effects. The different Union are now arrayed against each other. e has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of when hostile geographical parties have been have long foreseen and often forewarned my the now impending danger. This does not lely from the claim on the part of Congress or the egislatures to exclude slavery from the Territo-om the efforts of different States to defeat the of the fugitive slave law.

any of those evils might have been endured by the thout dauger to the Union, (as others have been,) that time and reflection might apply the remedy. te peril arises not so much from these cause that the incessant and violent agitation of uestion throughout the North for the last quarrry, has at length produced its malign influence, and inspired them with vague notions of freesense of security no longer exists around the This feeling of peace at home has given place ns of service insurrection. Many a matron South retires at night in dread of what may f and her children before the morning. Should ension of domestic danger, whether real or imextend and intensify itself until it shall pervade the Southern people, then disunion will become Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and planted in the heart of man by his Crestor for rpose; and no political union, however fraught and benefits in all other respects, can long the necessary consequence be to render the firesides of nearly half the parties to it habit pelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of must be severed. It is my conviction that this has not yet arrived; and my prayer to God is ould preserve the Constitution and the Union

take warning in time, and remove the cause cannot be denied that, for five and twenty itation at the North against slavery in the een incessant. In 1835 pictorial hand-bills natory appeals, were circulated extensively the South, of a character to excite the passlave; and, in the language of General Jackimulate them to insurection, and produce all of a servile war." This agitation has ever continued by the public press, by the proceedtate and county conventions, and by abolition The time of Congress has been ocviolent speeches on this never-ending subject ; als in pamphlet and other forms, endorsed by shed names, have been sent forth from this cennt, and spread broadcast over the Union.

tall generations.

easy would it be for the American people to settle question forever, and to restore peace and to this distracted country, and they alone, can do it. All that is necessary to

object, and all for which the slave States er contended, is to be let alone, and permitted to ge their domestic institutions in their own way. As eign States, they, and they alone, are responsible to and the world for the slavery existing among them.—
this the people of the North are not more responsible, more right to interfere, than with similar inst in Russia or in Brazil. Upon their good sense and tic forbearance I confess I still greatly rely. Without id, it is beyond the power of any President, no matwhat may be his own political proclivities, to restore e and harmony among the States. ed as is his power, under our Constitution and laws. e can accomplish but little, for good or for evil, on a momentous question. this brings me to observe that the election of any one

fellow-citizens to the office of President does not of afford just cause for dissolving the Union. This is especially true if his election has been effected by a and not a majority, of the people, and has from transient and temporary causes, which may nary resistance, the Federal Government must be outdoary resistance, the rederal Government must be great a dispersion of the constitution. The late Presistial election, however, has been held in strict conformith its express provisions. How, then, can the result fy a revolution to destroy this very Constitution? Rea-justice, a regard for the Constitution, all require that hall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part is said, however, that the antecedents of the President the will attempt to invade their constitutional rights .ch apprehensions of contingent danger in the fusufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the blest system of government ever devised by mortals?om the very nature of his office, and its high responsibili-s, he must necessarily be conservative. The stern duty administering the vast and complicated concerns of this rnment affords in itself a guarantee that he will not atpt any violation of a clear constitutional right. After is no more than the chief executive officer of the ment. His province is not to make, but to execute iss; and it is a remarkable fact in our history, that, ith standing the repeated efforts of the anti-slavery parsingle act has ever passed Congress, unless we may except the Missouri Compromise, impairing, in the diest degree, the rights of the South to their property in And it may also be observed, judging from present ications, that no probability exists of the passage of than act, by a majority of both Houses, either in the esent or the next Congress. Surely, under these circumes, we ought to be restrained from present action by eprecept of Him who spake as never man spoke, that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The day of may never come, unless we shall rashly bring it upon

Southern States are denied equal rights with the other ates in the common Territories. But by what authority these denied? Not by Congress, which has never pass-, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude avery from these Territories; and certainly not by the aprene Court, which has solemnly decided that slaves re property, and like all other property, their owners we a right to take them into the common Territories, and lid them there under the protection of the Constitution. So far, then, as Congress is concerned, the objection is anything they have already done, but to what they It will surely be admitted that this ap

is alleged as one cause for immediate secession that

on of future danger is no good reason for an imme date dissolution of the Union. It is true that the territorial egislature of Kansas, on the 23d of February, 1860, passed great haste an act over the veto of the Governor, declar-g that slavery "is, and shall forever be prohibited in this erritory." Such an act, however, plainly violating the ishts of property secured by the Constitution, will surely be clared void by the judiciary whenever it shall be present-

Only three days after my inauguration the Supreme Court whe United States solemnly adjudged that this power did not exist in a Territorial Legislature. Yet such has been at factious temper of the times that the correctness of this section has been extensively impugned before the people, and the question has given rise to angry political conflicts throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgment of our highest constitutinal tribunal to popular tribunal tribun ar assemblies, would, if they could, invest a territorial legislature with power to annul the sacred rights of proper-This power Congress is expressly forbidden by the deral Constitution to exercise. Every State Legislature a the Union is forbidden by its own constitution to exercise it. It cannot be exercised in any State except by the peoble in their highest sovereign capacity when framing or mending their State Constitution. In like manner, it can may be exercised by a people of a Territory represented in convention of delegates for the purpose of framing a Conen, and not until then, are they invested with power to lecide the question whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. This is an act of sovereign authority, and not of subordinate territorial legislation. Were it otherwise to the state of the state ise, then indeed would the equality of the States in the stritories be destroyed, and the right of property in slaves ould depend, not upon the guarantee of the Constitution, it upon the shifting majorities of an irresponsible territorial legislature. al legislature. Such a doctrine, from its intrinsic unsoundness, cannot long influence any considerable portion of our much less can it afford a good reason for a dissolu-

The most palpable violations of constitutional duty hich have yet been committed consist in the acts of different State legislatures to defeat the execution of the figitive-slave law. It ought to be remembered, however,

that for these acts, neither Congress nor any President under the authority of the United States shall be the soon arise, when you may be called upon to decide the violation of the Federal Constitution, they are therefore null and void. All the courts, both State and national, before whom the question has arisen, have from the beginning declared the fugitive-slave law to be constitu-The single exception is that of a State court in Wisconsin; and this has not only been reversed by the proper appellate tribunal, but has met with such univerand manufactures have been prosecuted with endustry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In a part of the proper appellate tribunal, but has met with such universal reprobation that there can be no danger from it as a precedent. The validity of this law has been established over and over again by the Supreme Court of the United States with perfect unanimity. It is founded upon an express provision of the Constitution, requiring that fugitive slaves who escape from service in one State to another shall be "delivered up" to their masters. Without this provision it is a well-known historical fact that the Constitution itself could never have been adopted by the Convention. In one form or other under the acts of 1793 and 1850, both being substantially the same, the fugitive-slave law has been the law of the land from the days Washington until the present moment. Here, then, a clear case is presented, in which it will be the duty of the next President, as it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing this supreme law against the conflicting enactments of State legislatures. Should be fail in the performance of this high duty, he will then have manifested a disregard of the Constitution and laws, to the great injury of the people of nearly one-half of the States of the Union. But are we to presume in advance that he will thus violate his duty? This would be at war with every principle of justice and of Christian charity. Let us wait for the overt act. The fugitive-slave law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the commencement of the present administration; though often it is to be regretted, with great loss and inconvenience to the master, and with considerable expense to the government. Let us trust that the State egislatures will repeal their unconstitutional and obnoxous enactments. Unless this shall be done without unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to

The Southern States, standing on the basis of the Constitution, have a right to demand this act of justice from the States of the North. Should it be refused, then the Constitution, to which all the States are parties, will have been wilfully violated by one portion of them in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the re mainder. In that event, the injured States, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the

Government of the Union. I have purposely confined my remarks to revolutionary resistance, because it has been claimed within the last few years that any State, whenever this shall be its sovereign will and pleasure may secede from the Union, in accordance with the Constitution, and without any violation of the constitutional rights of the other members of the Confederacy. That as each became parties to the Union by the vote of its own people assembled in Convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in a similar manner by the vote of such a convention.

In order to justify secession as a constitutional remedy it must be on the principle that the Federal Government is a mere voluntary association of States, to be dissolved at pleasure by any one of the contracting parties. If this be so, the Confederacy is a rope of sand, to be penetrated and dissolved by the first adverse wave of public opinion in any of the States. In this penner our thirty three States are of the States. In this manner our thirty-three States may resolve themselves into as many petty, jarring, and hostile republics, each one retiring from the Union, without redress against the tyranny and oppression of sponsibility, whenever any sudden excitement might impel them to such a course. By this process a Union might be entirely broken into fragments in a few weeks, which cost our forgethers many vers of tail privation and bloods. our forefathers many years of toil, privation, and blood to

Such a principle is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution. After it was framed, with the greatest deliberation and care, it was submitted to conventions of the people of the several States for ratification. Its provisions were discussed at length in these bodies, composed of the first men of the country. opponents contended that it conferred powers upon the Federal Government dangerous to the rights of States, whilst its advocates maintained that under a fair construction of the instrument there was no foundation for such apprehensions. In that mighty struggle between the first intellects of this or any other country, it never occurred to any individual, either among its opponents or advocates, to assert, or even to in-timate, that their efforts were all vain labor, because the motimate, that their enorts were all vain lator, because the moment that any State felt herself aggrieved she might secede from the Union. What a crushing argument would this have proved against those who dreaded that the rights of the States would be endangered by the Constitution. The truth is, that it was not until many years after the origin of the Federal Government that such a proposition was first advanced. It was then met and refuted by the conclusive ar-January, 1833, transmitting the pullifying ordinance of South Carolina to Congress, employs the following language: "The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberty and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cauno be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain."

It is not pretended that any clause in the Constitution gives countenance to such a theory. It is altogether founded upon inference, not from any language contained in the instrument itself, but from the sovereign character of the several States by which it was ratified. But is it beyond the power of a State, like an individual, to yield a portion of its sovereign rights to secure the remainder? In the lan-guage of Mr. Madison, who has been called the father of the Constitution: "It was formed by the States—that is, by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State constitutions."

"Nor is the Government of the United States, created by the Constitution, less a Government in the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the govern ments created by the constitutions of the States are, within their several spheres. It is, like them, organized into legis lative, executive, and judiciary departments. It operates, like them, directly on persons and things; and, like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it." ers committed to it.

ers committed to it."

It was intended to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties. The old articles of confederation were entitled "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States:" and by the 13th article it is expressly declared that "the articles of this Confederation shall be involably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual." The preamble to the Constitution of the United States, having express reference to the articles of Confederation, recites that it was established "in order to form a more perfect union." And yet it is contended that this "more perfect union." And

include the essential attribute of perpetuity.

But that the Union was designed to be perpetual appears conclusively from the nature and extent of the powers conerred by the Constitution on the Federal Government -These powers embrace the very highest attributes of national sovereignty. They place both the sword and the purse under its control. Congress has power to make war, and to make peace; to raise and support armies and navies, and to conclude treaties with foreign governments. It is inves-ted with the power to coin money, and to regulate the value ted with the power to com money, and to regulate the value thereof, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States. It is not necessary to enumerate the other high powers which have been conferred upon the Federal Government. In order to carry the enumerated powers into effect, Congress possesses the exclusive right to lay and collect duties on imports, and in common with the States to lay and collect all other taxes.

Ret the Constitution has not only conferred these

But the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers upon Congress, but it has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering with their exercise. For that purpose it has, in strong and prohibitory language, expressly declared that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or any law impairing the obligation of contracts." Moreover, "without the consent of Congress, ticable, the Executive has no authority to decide no State shall lay any imposts or duties on any imports or what shall be the relations between the Federal Governexports except what may be absolutely necessary for exe- ment and South Carolina. He has been invested with amount, the excess shall belong to the United States.

And " no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage; keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace; enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power; or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

ercise of these high powers against State interposition, it is provided " that this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made or which shall be made,

supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State | momentous question: Whether you possess the power shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The solemn sanction of religion has been superadded to the obligations of official duty, and all senators and representatives of the United States, all members of State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

In order to carry into effect these powers, the Constitution has established a perfect Government in all its forms, Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and this Government, to the extent of its powers, acts directly upon the individual citizens of every State, and executes its own decrees by the agency of its own officers. In this respect it differs entirely from the government under the old confederation, which was confined to making requisitions on the States in their sovereign character. This left it in the discretion of each whether to obey or to refuse, and they often declined to comply with such requisitions. It thus became necessary for the purpose of removing this barrier, and "in order to form a more perfect Union," to establish a government which could act directly upon the people, and execute its own laws without the intermediate agency of the States This has been accomplished by the Constitution of the United

In short, the government created by the Constitution, and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several States, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all these States, in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States, but "reserved to the States, respectively, or to To the extent of the delegated powers the Constitu-

tion of the United States is as much a part of the Constitution of each State, and is as binding upon its people, as though it had been texually inserted therein. This Government, therefore, is a great and powerful Government, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty over the special subjects to which its authority extends. Its framers never intended to implant in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction; nor were they at its creation guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution. It was not intended by its framers to be the baseless fabric of a vision which, at the touch of the enchanter, would vanish into thin air, but a substantial and mighty fabric, capable of resisting the slow decay of time and of defying the storms of ages. Indeed,

well may the jealous patriots of that day have indulged fears that a government of such high powers might violate the reserved rights of the States, and wisely did they adopt the rule of a strict construction of these powers to prevent the danger! But they did not fear, nor had they any reason to imagine, that the Constitution would ever be so interpreted as to enable any State, by her own act, and without the consent of her sister States, to discharge her people from all or any of their Federal obligations. It may be asked, then, are the people of the States

ists independently of all constitutions, and has been exercised at all periods of the world's history. Under it old governments have been destroyed, and new ones have taken their place. It is embodied in strong and express language in our own Declaration of Independence. But the distinction must ever be observed, that this is revolution against an established Government, and not a voluntary secession from it by virtue of an inherent constitutional right. In short, let us look the danger fairly in the face: Secession is neither more nor less than revolution. It may or it may not be a justifiable revolution, but still it is revolution.

What in the meantime is the responsibility and true position of the Executive. He is bound by solemn oath, before God and the country, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and from this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty in whole or in part has been rendered impracticable by events over which be could have exercised no control. Such at the present moment is the case throughout the State of S. Carolina, so far as the laws of the U. States to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal judiciary are concerned.

All the federal officers within its limits through whose agency alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned.

We no longer have a district judge, a district attorney, or a marshal, in South Carolina; in fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government, necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people, has been demolished, and it would be difficult, if not impossible,

to replace it. The only acts of Congress on the statute book, bear ing upon this subject, are those of the twenty-eighth February, 1795, and 3d March, 1807; these authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the Marshal, with his posse comi atus, is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first, by proclamation, commanded the insurgents "to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time." This duty cannot by possibility be performed in a State where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no Marshall to execute it, and where, even if there were such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to re-

The bare enumeration of these provisions proves how inadequate they are without further legislation to overcome a united opposition in a single State, not to speak of other States who may place themselves in a similar attitude. Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws can or cannot be amended so as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution.

The same insuperable obstacles do not lie in the way of executing the laws for the collection of the customs. The revenue still continues to be collected, as heretofore, at the custom house in Charleston; and should the Collector unfortunately resign, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty.

In regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina. This has been purchased for a fair equivalent, "by the consent of the Legislature of the State," "for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals," &c., and over these the authority to "exercise exclusive legislation" has been expressly granted by the Constitu-

tion to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force, but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the of ficer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency the responsibility for consequences would right fully rest upon the heads of the assailants. Apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be praccuting its inspection laws;" and, if they exceed this no such discretion; he possesses no power to change amount, the excess shall belong to the United States. the relations heretofore existing between them, much

less to acknowledge the independence of that State. This would be to invest a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign States. — It bears no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign de facto government, involving no such responsibility. In order still further to secure the uninterrupted ex-

act of usurpation.

It is therefore my duty to submit to Congress the whole question, in all its bearings. The course of events is so rapidly hastening forward that the emergency may

by force of arms to compel a State to remain in the Union. I should feel myself recreant to my duty, were I not to express an opinion on this important subject.

The question fairly stated is: Has the constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State.

After much serious reflection I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress; and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not "necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any one of these powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the convention which framed the constitution. It appears from the proceedings of that body, that on the 31st of May, 1787, the clause " authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against a delinquent State" came up for consideration. Mr. Madison opposed it in a brief but powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence. observed: "the use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts

by which it might be bound." Upon his motion the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never, I believe, again presented. Soon afterwards, on the eighth June, 1787, when incidently adverting to the subject he said, "Any government for the United States formed on the supposed practicability of using force against the unconstitutional proceedings of the States would prove as visionary and fallacious as the government of Congress." Evidently meaning the then existing Congress of the old confederation. Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Sup-

pose such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a Province, and govern it by despotic power? In the nature of things we could not, by physical force, control the will of the people and compel them to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, and to perform all the other duties depending upon their own volition, and require from the free citizens of a free State as a constituent member of the Confederacy .-But if we possessed this power, would it be wise to exercise it under existing circumstances? The object would doubtless be to preserve the Union. War would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it, but would banish all hope of its peaceable reconstruction; besides, in the fraternal conflict, a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future iliation between the States i meantime who can foretell what would be the sufferings and privations of the people during its existence?

The fact is, that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possess many means of preserving it by conciliation; but the sword was not placed in their hand to, preserve it by

But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate before they determine to stroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began. It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past and by the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous, and ere long will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth.

In every foreign region of the globe, the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land, it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely, when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catastrophe, the hopes of the friends of treedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would enshroud the nations. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost, but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self-government. It is not every wrong -nay, it is not every grievous wrong--which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate re nedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had

been exhausted. We should reflect that under this free government there s an incessant ebb and flow in public opinion. The slavery question, like everything human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point, but if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable.

Congress can contribute much to avert it, by proposing and recommending to the Legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils, which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the fifth Article, providing for its own amendment. Under this Article amendments have been proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and have been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, and have consequently become parts of the Constitution.

To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of petition to this we are also indebted for the bill of rights which secures the people against any abuse of power by the federal government.

Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State Rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments.

Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process, after the election of President Jefferson, by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recur-rence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the existence of the government during the pendency of that lection. The article, for its own amendment, was intended to secure the amicable adjustment of conflicting constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the governments of the States and that of the United States.

This appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection I shall merely call attention to a few sentenconnection I shall merely call attention to a few sentences in Mr. Madison's justly celebrated report in 1799 to the Legislature of Virginia. In this he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding Legislature against the strictures of several other State Legislatures; these were mainly founded upon the protest of the Virginia Legislature against the "Alien and Sedition Acts," as "palpable and alarming infractions of the Capitation."

alarming infractions of the Constitution."

In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies, and he referred to none other, to which the State were authorized to resort on such occasi hy saying, "that the Legislatures of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acta; or they might have represented to their respective Senators in Congress their wish that two-thirds there-of would propose an explanatory amendment to the

Constitution, or two-thirds of themselves, if suc had been their option, might, by an application to Congress, have obtained a convention for the same object." This is the very course which I earnestly recommend in order to obtain an "explanatory amend ment" of the Constitution on the subject of slavery.

This might originate with Congress or the State Legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object. The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final settlement of the true construction of the Constitution on three special points: first, an express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist; second, the duty of protecting this right in all the common territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe; third, a like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and "delivered up" to him; and of the validity of the fugitive slave law, enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws, impairing or defeating this right, are violations of the constitution, and are, consequently, null and void.

It may be objected that this construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and what more ought to be required. The answer is, that a very large proportion of the people of the United States still contest the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force until clearly established by the people of the several States in their sovereign character. Such an explanatory amendment would it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissensions and restore peace and harmony among the States.

It ought not to be doubted that such an appeal to the

arbitrament established by the Constitution itself, would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy. In any event it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation before any of these States shall separate themselves from the Union.

When I entered upon the duties of the presidential office, the aspect neither of our foreign nor domestic affairs was at all satisfactory. We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations, and two of our Territories were in a state of revolution against the Government. A restoration of the African slave trade had numerous and powerful advocates. Unlawful military expeditions were countenanced by many of our citizens, and were suffered, in defiance of the efforts of the Government, to escape from our sbores, for the purpose of making war upon the unoffending people of neighboring republics with whom we were at peace. In addition to these and other difficulties, we experienced a revulsion in monetary affairs, soon after my advent to power, of unexampled severity and of ruinous consequences to all the great interests of the country. When we take a re-trospect of what was then our condition and contrast this with its material prosperity at the time of the late presidential election, we have abundant reason to return our grateful thanks to that merciful Providence which has never forsaken us as a nation in all our past trials

Our Foreign Relations. GREAT BRITAIN.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my adminisration, the two dangerous questions, arrising from the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and from the right of search claimed by the British government, have been amicably and honorably adjusted.

The decordant constructions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty between the two governments, which, at dif-ferent periods of the discussion, bore a threatening aspect, have resulted in a final settlement, entirely satisfactory to this Government. In my last annual message, I in-formed Congress that the British government had not then "completed treaty arrangements with the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will, ere long, be accomplished." This confident expectation has since been fulfilled. Her Britannic Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras on the 28th November, 1859, and with Nicararagua on the 28th August, 1860, relinquishing the Mosquitto protectorate. Besides, by the former, the Bay Islands are recognized as a part of the republic of Honduras. It may be observed that the stipulations of of Honduras. It may be observed that the stipulations of these treaties conform in every important particular, to the amendments adopted by the Senate of the United States to the treaty concluded at London on the 17th October, 1856, between the two governments. It will be recollected that this treaty was rejected by the British government because of its objection to the just and important amendment of the Senate to the article relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the Beauch Hondurge. lands in the Bay of Honduras.

It must be a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes

of our fellow citizens, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim on the part of Great Brine of peace, has been abandoned.

This was a dangerous question to the peace of the two council which has existed since the war of 1812. Whilst it remained open they might at any moment have been precipitated into a war. This was rendered manifest by the exasperated state of public feeling throughout the entire country produced by the forcible search of the American merchant vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba, in the spring of 1858. The American people hailed with general acclamation the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or sels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation." These orders might have produced an immediate collision between the naval forces of the two countries. This was most for unately prevented by an appeal to the justice of Great Britain and to the law of nations as expounded by her own

most eminent jurists.

The only question of any importance which still remains open, is the disputed title between the two governments to the island of San Juan, in the vicinity of Washington Territory. As this question is still under negotiation, it is not deemed advisable at the present moment to make any other allusion to the subject.

The recent visit of the Prince of Wales, in a private char

acter to the people of this country, has proved to be a most auspicious event. In its consequences it cannot fail to increase the kindred and kindly feeling which I trust may ever actuate the government and people of both countries in their political and social intercourse with each other. FRANCE.

With France, our ancient and powerful ally, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. A decision has recently been made by a French judicial tribunal, with the approbation of the Imperial Government, which cannot fail to foster the sentiments of mutual regard that have so long existed between the two countries. Under the French law, no person can serve in the armies of France unless he be a French citizen. The jlaw of France recognizing the natural right of expatriation, it follows as a necessary consequence that a Frenchman, by the fact of having become a citizen of the United States, has changed his allegance and has lost his native character. He cannot, therefore, be compelled to serve in the French armies in having become a citizen of the United States, has changed his allegance and has lost his native character. He cannot, therefore, be compelled to serve in the French armies in case he should return to his native country. These principles were anneunced in 1852 by the French Minister of War, and in two late cases have been confirmed by the French judiciary. In these, two natives of France have been discharged from the French army because they had become American citizens. To employ the language of our present Minister to France, who has rendered good service on this occasion, "I do not think our French naturalized fellow-citizens will hereafter experience much annoyance on this subject." I venture to predict that the time is not far distant when the other continental powers will adopt the same wise and just policy which has done so much honor to the enlightened government of the Emperor. In any event, on:

Government is bound to protect the rights of our naturalized citizens every where to the same extent as though they had drawn their first breath in this country. We can recognize no distinction between our native and naturalized citizens.

Between the great empire of Russia and the United States he mutual friendship and regard which has so long existed till continues to prevail, and, if possible, to increase. In seed, our relations with that Empire are all that we could

to institute a joint commission for the adjustment of these claims, and on the 5th day of March, 1860, concluded a convention for this purpose with the present minister at Madrid. Under this convention, what has been denominated "the Cuban claims," amounting to \$128,634 54 cents in which more than one hundred of our fellow citizens are interested, were recognized, and the Spanish government agreed to pay \$100,000 of this amount "within three months following the exchange of ratifications." The payment of the remalning \$28,635.54 was to await the decision of the commissioners for or against "the Amistad claims;" but in any event the balance was to be paid to the claimants either by Spain or the United States. These terms I have every reason to know are highly satisfactory to the holders of the Cuban claims. Indeed, they have made a formal offer authorizing the State Department to settle these claims, and

Cuban claims. Indeed, they have made a formal offer authorizing the State Department to settle these claims, and to deduct the amount of the Amistad claim from the sums which they are entitled to receive from Spain. This offer, of course, cannot be accepted.

All other claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, or of the subjects of the Queen of Spain against the United States, including the "Amistad claim," were by this convention referred to a board of commissioners in the panel form. Nother the validity of the Amistad claim no this convention referred to a board of commissioners in the usual form. Neither the validity of the Amistad claim nor of any other claim against either party, with the single exception of the Cuban claims, was recognized by the Convention. Indeed, the Spanish government did not insist that the validity of the Amistad claim should be thus recognized. nized, notwithstanding its payment had been recommended to Congress by two of my predecessors, as well as by myself, and an appropriation for that purpose had passed the Senate of the United States. They were content that it should be submitted to the board for examination and decision, like the other claims. Both governments were bound respectively to pay the amounts awarded to the several claimants "at such times and places as may be fixed by and according to the tenor of said awards.

I transmitted this convention to the Senate for their con stitutional action on the 3d May, 1860, and on the 27th of the

succeeding June, they determined that they would "not advise and consent" to its ratification.

These proceedings place our relations with Spain in an awkward and embarrassing position. It is more than probable that the final adjustment of these claims will devolve upon my successor.

I reiterate the recommendation contained in my I reiterate the recommendation contained in my Annual Message of December, 1858, and repeated in that of December, 1858, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair purchase. I firmly believe that such an acquisition would contribute essentially to the well-being and prosperity of both countries in all future time, as well as prove the certain means of immediately abolishing the African slave trade throughout the world. I would not repeat this recommendation when the present escapion if I believed that the mendation upon the present occasion if I believed that the transfer of Cuba to the United States, upon conditions high ly favorable to Spain, could justly tarnish the national honor of the proud and ancient Spanish Monarchy. Surely, no person ever attributed to the first Napoleon a disregard of the national honor of France, for transferring Louisiana to the United States for a fair equivalent both in money and commercial advantages.

AUSTRIA. With the Emperor of Austria and the remaining continental powers of Europe, including that of the Sultan, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character.

The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the Government of the United States towards the empire of China has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tienstin of the 18th of June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The convention of the 8th November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China, referred to in my last annual message, has been already car ried into effect, so far as this was practicable.
Under this convention, the sum of 500,000 taels, equal to

about \$700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, out of the one-fifth of the receipts for tonnage, Import and export duties on American vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghac and Fuchau; and it was "agreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation all c'aims of American citizens at the various ports to this detc." Debentures for this amount—to wit: 300,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghae, and 100,000 for Fuchau—were delivered according to the terms of the conven-tion, by the respective Chinese collectors of the customs of these ports, to the agent selected by our minister to receive

Since that time, the claims of our citizens have been ad justed by the board of commissioners, appointed for that purpose, under the act of March 3, 1859, and their awards, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by our minister. In the aggregate, they amount to the sum of \$498,694 78. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will, ere long, be entirely paid. After the awards shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than \$200,000 at the disposition of Congress. As this will in equity belong to the Chinese government, would hot justice require its appropriation to some benevolent object, in which the Chinese may be specially interested?

Our minister to China, in obedience to his instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese empire; although, in conjunction with the Russian minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, to employ hi good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present minister and his predecessor, to state, that they have proved fully equal to the delicate, trying and responsible positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan, concluded at Yeddo on the 29th July, 1858, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that, under its protection and influence, our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people will rapidly increase.

JAPAN.

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged with un usual solemnity. For this purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of his most distinguished subjects as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary who were received and treated with marked distinction and kindness, both by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land entirely satisfied with this visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country. Let us ardently hope, in the language of the treaty itself, that "there shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and hi

BRAZII..

With the wise, conservative and liberal government of the empire of Brazil our relations continue to be of the most amicable character. NEW GRANADA.

The exchange of the ratification of the convention with the republic of New Granada, signed at Washington on the 10th September, 1857, has been long delayed from accidental causes, for which neither party is censurable. These ratifications were duly exchanged in this city on the 5th of November last. Thus has a controversy been am icably terminated which had become so serious at the period of my inauguration, as to require me, on the 17th April, 1857, to direct our minister to demand his passports and return to the United States.

Under this convention the government of New Grana da has specially acknowledged itself to be responsible to our citizens " for damages which were caused by the rio at Panama on the 15th of April, 1856." These claims, together with other claims of our citizens which had been long urged in vain, are referred for adjustment to a board of commissioners. I submit a copy of the convention to Congress, and recommend the legislation necessary to carry it into effect.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.

Persevering efforts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens against the govern ment of Costa Rica, and I am happy to inform you that these have finally prevailed. A convention was signed at the city of San Jose, on the 2d of July last, between the minister resident of the United States in Costa Rica, and the plenipotentiaries of that republic, referring these claims to a board of commissioners, and providing for the payment of their awards. This convention will be submitted immediately to the Senate for their constitutional

The claims of our citizens upon the republic of Nicaragua have not yet been provided for by treaty, although diligent efforts for this purpose have been made by our minister resident to that republic. These are still continned, with a fair prospect of success. MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsatisfac tory condition. In my last two annual messages I discussed extensively the subject of these relations, and do not now propose to repeat at length the facts and argu-

came the lawful President of the Republic; and it was for the maintenance of the constitution and his auth derived from it that the civil war commenced, and still

continues to be prosecuted. Throughout the year 1858 the constitutional party gre stronger and stronger. In the previous history of Mexi-co a successful military revolution at the capital had al-most universally been the signal for submission throughout the republic. Not so on the present occasion. A majority of the citizens persistently sustained the consti-tutional government. When this was recognized, in April, 1859, by the Government of the United States, its authority extended over a large majority of the Mexican States and people, including Veru Cruz and all the other important seaports of the republic. From that period our commerce with Mexico began to revive, and the constitutional government has afforded it all the protection in their power.

Meanwhile, the government of Miramon still held sway at the capitol and over the surrounding country, and continu-ed its outrages against the few American citizens who still had the course to romain within its name. To san the had the courage to remain within its power. To cap the climax: After the battle of Tacubaya, in April, 1859, Gen. climax: After the battle of racubays, in April, 1805, von.
Marquez ordered three citizens of the United States—two of
them physicians—to be seized in the hospital at that place,
taken out and shot, without crime and without trial. This
was done, notwithstanding our unfortunate countrymen
were at the moment engaged in the holy cause of affording
relief to the soldiers of both parties who had been wounded
in the bettle without making any distinction between them. in the battle, without making any distinction between them The time had arrived, in my opinion, when this Government was bound to exert its power to avenge and redress the wrongs of our citizens and to afford them protection in Mexico. The interposing obstacle was that the portion of the country under the sway of Miramon could not be reached without passing over territory uncer the jurisdiction of the constitutional government. Under these circumstances, I deemed it my duty to recommend to Congress, in my last annual message, the employment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the interior, where the government of Miramon was to be found, with, or, if need be, without the consent of the Juarez government, though it was not doubted that this consent could be obtained. Never have I had a clearer conviction on any subject than of the justice as well as wisdom of such a policy. No other alternative was left, except the entire abandonment of our fellow-citizens who had gone to Mexico, under the faith of treaties, to the systematic injustice, cruelty, and oppression of Miramon's government. Besides, it is almost certain that the simple authority to employ this force would of itself have accomplished all our objects without striking a single blow The constitutional government would then ere this have been established at the city of Mexico, and would have been ready and willing, to the extent of its ability, to do us justice.
In addition—and I deem this a most important considera-

tion—European governments would have been deprived of all pretex to interfere in the territorial and domestic concerns of Mexico. We should thus have been relieved from the obligation of resisting, even by force, should this bethe obligation of resisting, even by force, should this become necessary, any attempt by these governments to deprive our neighboring republic of portions of her territory; a duty from which we could not shrink without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people. I am happy to observe, that, firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of these governments, there is no present danger that such a contingency will happen.

Having discovered that my recommendations would not Having discovered that my recommendations would not be sustained by Congress, the next alternative was to accomplish in a complete in the control of the complete in the control of the co complish, in some degree, if possible, the same objects by treaty stipulations with the constitutional government — Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our late able and excellent minister to Mexico, and on the 4th of January last were submitted to the Senate for ratification. As these have not yet received the final action of that body, it would be improper for me to present a detailed statement of their provisions. Still I may be permitted to express the opinion in advance that they are calculated to promote the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, and to secure our just influence with au adjoining republic as to whose fortunes and fate we can never feel indifferent; whilst at the same time they provide for the payment of a considerable amount towards the satisfaction of the claims of our injured fellow citizens.

KANSAS AND UTAH. At the period of my inaguration I was confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary government, existing under what is called the Topeka constitution. Its avowed object was to subdue the territorial government by force, and to inaugurate what was called the Topeka government in its stead. To accomplish this object, an extensive military organization was formed and its command entrusted to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under these circumstances, it came my imperative duty to exert the whole constitution al power of the Executive to prevent the flames of civil war from again raging in Kansas, which, in the excited state of the public mind, both North and South, might have extended into the neighboring States.

each other by emissaries both from the North and the South, to a degree of malignity without parallel in our history. To prevent actual collision, and to assist the civil magistrates in enforcing the laws, a strong detachment of the army was stationed in the Territory, ready to aid the marshal and his deputies, when lawfully called upon, as a posse comitatus in

the execution of civil and criminal process.

Still, the troubles in Kansas could not have been perma nently settled without an election by the people. The ballot box is the surest arbiter of disputes among freemen.

Under this conviction, ever proper effort was employed to Under this conviction, ever proper effort was employed to induce the hostile parties to vote at the election of delegates to frame a State constitution, and afterwards at the election to decide whether Kansas should be a slave or a free State. The insurgent party refused to vote at either, lest this might be considered a recognition on their part of the territorial government established by Congress. A better spirit, however, seemed soon after to prevail, and the two parties met face to face at the third election, held on the first Monday of January, 1858, for members of the legislature and State officers under the Lecompton constitution. The result was the cers under the Lecompton constitution. The result was the triumph of the anti-slavery party at the polls. This decision of the ballot-box proved clearly that this party were in the majority, and removed the danger of civil war. From that time we have heard little or nothing of the Topeka government; and all serious danger of revolutionary troubles in Kapaga was then et an and in Kansas was then at an end.

The Lecompton constitution, which had been thus recognized at this State election by the votes of both politica parties in Kansas, was transmitted to me with the request that I should present it to Congress. This I could not have refused to do without violating my clearest and strongest convictions of duty. The constitution, and all the proceedings which preceded and followed its formation, were fair and regular or their face. and regular on their face. I then believed, and experience has proved that the interests of the people of Kansas would have been best consulted by its admission as a State into the Union, especially as the majority, within a brief period, could have amended the constitution according to their will and pleasure. If fraud existed in all or any of these proand pleasure. If fraud existed in all of any of these pro-ceedings, it was not for the President, but for Congress to investigate and determine the question of fraud, and what ought to be its consequences. If, at the two first elections, the majority refused to vote, it cannot be pretended that this refusal to exercise the elective franchise could invalidate an election fairly he'd under lawful authority, even if they had not subsequently voted at the third election. It is true that constitution had not been submitted to the peo ple, as I always desired; but the precedents are numerous of the admission of States into the Union without such sub-

It would not comport with my present purpose to review the proceedings of Congress upon the Lecompton constitu-tion. It is sufficient to observe that their final action has removed the last vestige of serious revolutionary troubles. The desperate band recently assembled, under a notorious outlaw, in the southern portion of the Territory, to resist the execution of the laws and to plunder peaceful citizens, will, I doubt not, be speedily subdued and brought to jus-

tice.
Had I treated the Lecompton constitution as a nullity. and refused to transmit it to Congress, it is not difficult to imagine, whilst recalling the position of the country at that moment, what would have been the disastrous consequences, both in and out of the Territory, from such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive.

Peace has also been restored within the Territory of Utah, Peace has also been restored within the Territory of Utah, which, at the commencement of my administration, was in a state of open rebellion. This was the more dangerous, as the people, animated by a fanatical spirit, and entrenched within their distant mountain fastnesses, might have made a long and formidable resistance. Cost what it might, it was necessary to bring them into subjection to the Constitution and the laws. Sound policy, therefore, as well as humanity, required that this object should, if possible, be accomplished without the effusion of blood. This could only be effected by sending a military force into the Territory. complished without the effusion of blood. This could only be effected by sending a military force into the Territory sufficiently strong to convince the people that resistance would be hopeless, and at the same time to offer them a pardon for past offences, on condition of immediate submission to the Government. This policy was pursued with eminent success; and the only cause for regret is the heavy expenditure required to march a large detachment of the army to that remote region, and to furnish it subsistence. Utah is now comparatively peaceful and quiet, and the military force has been withdrawn, except that portion of it necessary to keep the Indians in check, and to protect the emigrant trains on their way to our Pacific possessions.

FINANCES.

not now propose to repeat at length the facts and argunents then presented. They prove conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these our successive ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had, in the name of their country, persistently demanded redress and indemnification, but without the slightest effect. Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities become of our patient endurance, that they universally believed they might commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. Thus wrote our minister in 1856, and expressed the opinion that "nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government, and of its purpose to punish these wrongs, will avail."

Afterwards, in 1857, came the adoption of a new constitution for Mexico, the election of a President and Congress under its provisions, and the inauguration of the President. Within one short month, however, this President was expelled from the capital by a rebellion in the army, and the supreme power of the republic was assigned to Gen. Zuloago. This usurper was in his turn soon compelled to retire and give place to Gen. Miramon.

Under the constitution which had thus been adopted, Benor Juares, as chief justice of the Supreme Court, be
This constitution of the grant and interest and provided the public debt, amounted to \$71,01,120 in the public debt.

226 13. Whilst the books of the Treasury show an actual expenditure of \$59.848,474 72 for the year ending on the 30th June, 1960, including \$1,040,687 71 for the contingent expenses of Congress, there must be deducted from this amount the sum of \$4,296,009 26, with the interest upon it of \$150,000, appropriated by the act of 16th Fabruary 1960. amount the sum of \$4,296,009 26, with the interest upon it of \$150,000, appropriated by the act of 15th February, 1860, "for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenues and defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th June 1859." This sum therefore, justly chargeable to the year 1859, must be deducted from the sum of \$59,848,474 72, in order to ascertain the expenditure for the year ending on the 30th June 1860, which leaves a balance for the expenditures of that year of \$55,402,465 46. The interest on the public debt, including Treasury no ses for the same fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1860, amount to \$3,177.314 62, which added to the above sum of \$55,402,465 46. Takes the aggregate of \$58,579,780 08.

It ought in vistice to be observed that several of the June, 1860, were reduced by Congress below what was and still is deemed compatible with the public interest. Allowing a liberal margin of \$2,500,000 for this reduction, and for other causes, it may be safely asserted that the sum of \$61,000,000, or at the most \$62,000.0000, is amply sufficient to administer the Government and to pay the interest on the

administer the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt, unless contingent events should hereafter render extraordinary expenditures necessary.

This result has been attained in a considerable degree by the care exercised by the appropriate departments in entering into public contracts. I have myself never interfered with the award of any such contract, except in a single case with the Colonization Society, deeming it advisable to contract, when responsibility in each case on the proper cast the whole responsibility in each case on the proper head of the department, with the general instruction that nead of the department, with the general instruction that these contracts should always be given to the lowest and best bidder. It has ever been my opinion that public contracts are not a legitimate source of patronage to be conferred upon personal or political favorites; but that in all such cases a public officer is bound to act for the Government as a prudent individual would act for himself. ment as a prudent individual would act for himself.

It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact, that, since the date of my last Annual Message, not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject. Indeed, the spirit which prevailed some time since among a portion of our fellow-citizens in favor of this

trade seems to have entirely subsided.

I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence and make war upon the people of unoffending States, with whom we are at peace. In this respect a hap-py change has been effected since the commencement of my ninistration It surely ought to be the prayer of every Christian and patriot, that such expeditions may never again receive countenance in our country or depart frem our

It would be a useless repetition to do more than refer with earnest commendation, to my former recommendations in favor of the Pacific railroad—of the grant of power to the resident to employ the naval force in the vicinity, for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow-citizens passing in transit over the different Central American routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations and also to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and unlawful seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the South American republics, when these may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. It is my settled conviction, that without such power we do not afford that protection to those engaged n the commerce of the country which they have a right to

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. I again recommend to Congress the passage of a law in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a day certain, previous to the 4th March, in each year of an a day certain, previous to the 4th march, in each year of an odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised, with general approbation, in the appointment of the same day throughout the Union for holding the election of elections for President and Vice-President of the United States. My attention was earnestly directed to this subject from the fact, that the 35th Congress terminated on the 3d March, 1859, without making the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department. I was then forced bervice of the Post remedy for this omission, and an immediate call of the present Congress was the natural resort.—
Upon enquiry, however, I ascertained that fifteen out of the States composing the Confederacy were without repreentatives, and that, consequently, these fifteen States would be disfranchised by such a call. These fifteen States will be n the same condition on the 4th March next. Ten of them cannot elect representatives, according to existing State laws, until different periods, extending from the beginning of August next until the months of October and November. In my last message I gave warning that, in a time of sud-den and alarming danger, the salvation of our institutions might depend upon the power of the President immediately

to assemble a full Congress, to meet the emergency.

TARIFF.

It is now quite evident that the financial necesities of the Government will require a medification of the tariff during your present session, for the purpose of increasing the revenue. In this aspect, I desire to reiterate the recommendation In this aspect, I desire to reiterate the recommenda tion contained in my last two annual messages, in favor of imposing specific instead of ad valorem duties on all imported articles to which these can be properly applied. From long observation and experience I am convinced that specific duties are necessary, both to protect the revenue and o secure to our manufacturing interests that amount of incidental encouragement which unavoidably results from a evenue tariff.

As an abstract proposition it may be admitted that ad valorem duties would, in theory, be the most just and equal. But if the experience of this and of all other commercial nations has demonstrated that such duties cannot be assessed and collected without great frauds upon the revenue, ther it is the part of wisdom to resort to specific duties. Indeed, from the very nature of an ad valorem duty, this must be the result. Under it the inevitable consequence is, that foreign goods will be entered at less than their true value. The treasury will, therefore, lose the duty on the difference between their real and fictitious value, and to this extent we The temptation which ad valorem duties present to a dis-

goods through the custom-house at the very lowest valuation necessary to save them from confiscation. In this he too often succeeds in spite of the vigilance of the revenue officers. Hence the resort to false invoices, one for the purchaser and another for the custom-house, and to other expedients to defraud the Government. The honest importer produces his invoice to the collector, stating the Not so the dishonest importer and the articles abroad.—
Not so the dishonest importer and the agent of the foreign manufacturer. And here it may be observed that a very large proportion of the manufactures imported from abroad are consigned for sale to commission merchants who are are consigned for sale to commission merchants who are mere agen a employed by the manufacturers. In such cases ro actual sale has been made to fix their value. The foreign manufacturer, if he be dishonest, prepares an in-voice of the goods, not at their actual value, but at the very lowest rate necessary to escape detection. In this manner the dishonest importer and the foreign manufacturer enjoy the dishonest importer and the foreign manufacturer enjoy a decided advantage over the honest merchant. They are thus enabled to undersell the fair trader, and drive him from the market. In fact, the operation of this system has already driven from the pursuits of honorable commerce many of that class of regular and conscientious merchants, whose character, throughout the world, is the pride of our country

The remedy for these evils is to be found in specific du ties, so far as this may be practicable. They dispense with any inquiry at the custom-house into the actual cost or value le, and it pays the precise amount of duty previously fixed by law. They present no temptations to the appraisers of foreign goods, who receive but small salaries, and might, by undervaluation in a few cases, render themselves in

Besides, specific duties best conform to the requisition in the Constitution that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." Under our ad valorem system such preferences are to some extent inevitable, and complaints have often been made that the spirit of this provision has been violated by a lower appraisement of the same articles at one port than at another.

An impression strangely enough prevails to some extent that specific duties are necessarily protective duties.

Nothing can be more fallacious. Great Britain glories in free trade, and yet her whole revenue from imports is at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties. It is a striking fact in this connection that, in the commercial treaty of 23d January, 1860, between France and England, one of the articles provides that the ad valorem duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties within six months from its date, and these are to be ascertained by making an average of the prices for six months previous to that time. The reverse f the proposition would be nearer to the truth, because much larger amount of revenue would be collected by merely converting the ad valorem duties of a tariff into equivalent specific duties. To this extent the revenue would be increased, and in the same proportion the specific duty might be diminished.

Specific duties would secure to the American manufactur er the incidental protection to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff, and to this surely no person would object. The framers of the existing tariff have gone further, object. The trainers of the existing tarili have gone further, and in a liberal spirit have discriminated in favor of large and useful branches of our manufactures, not by raising the rate of duty upon the importation of similar articles from abroad, but what is the same in effect, by admitting articles free of duty which enter into the composition of their fabrics.

rics.
Under the present system it has been often truly remark

aggregate would be the same.

I desire to call your immediate attention to the present condition of the Treasury, so ably and clearly presented by the Secretary in his report to Congress; and to recommend that measures be promptly adopted, to enable it to distinct the constant of the commendation of the c ons of the report are well worthy of your favorable consid-

I herewith transmit to Congress the reports of the Secre-taries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Post-master General. The recommendations and suggestions which they contain are highly valuable, and deserve your

careful attention.

The report of the Postmaster General details the circum The report of the Postmaster General details the circumstances under which Cornelius Vanderbilt, on my request, agreed in the month of July last, to carry the ocean mains between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Had he not thus acted, this important intercommunication must have been suspended at least for a season. The Postmaster General had no power to make him any other compensation than the postage on the mail matter which he might carry.—
It was known, at the time, that there a costage would fall the postage on the mail matter which he might carry.

It was known, at the time, that these postages would fall far short of an adequate compensation, as well as of the sum which the same service had previously cost the Government. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a commendable spirit, was willing to rely upon the justness of Congress to make up the deficiency; and I, therefore, recommend that an appropriation may be granted for this purpose.

I should do great injustice to the Attorney General, were I to omit the mention of his distinguished services in the measures adopted and prosecuted by him for the defence of the Government sgainst numerous and unfounded

fence of the Government sgainst numerous and unfounded claims to land in California, purporting to have been made by the Mexican government previous to the treaty of cession. The successful opposition to these claims has saved to the United States public property worth many millions of dollars, and to individuals holding title under them to at least

an equal amount.

It has been represented to me, from sources which I deem reliable, that the inhabitants in several portions of Kansas have been reduced nearly to a state of starvation, on account of the almost total failure of their crops, whilst the harvests in every other portion of the country have been abundant. The prospect before them for the approaching winter is well calculated to enlist the sympathies of every heart. The destitution appears to be so general that it can not be relieved by private contributions, and they are in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to purchase the necessaries of life for themselves. I refer the subject to Congress. If any constitutional measure for their relief can be levised I would recommend its adoption.

I cordially commend to your favorable regard the interests of the people of this District. They are eminently entitled to your consideration, especially since, unlike the people of the States, they can appeal to no Government except that of the Union.

JAMES
WASHINGTON CITY, 3d December, 1860. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Special Correspondence of the Journal. NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY, DEC. 4TH.

The House was called to order at 10½ o'clock, A. M. The Journal of yesterday was read and amended. MEMORIALS.

By Mr. Baxter, a memorial from citizens of Currituck Co. in favor of the passage of a law for the removal of free ne-groes from the State. Referred to committee on the judi-Mr. Williams, of Nash, moved that the memorial be prind. Agreed to. By Mr. Faison, a memorial and resolutions on the subject

of federal relations, declaring the right of a State to secede

from the federal compact; and asked that the same be Mr. Donnell called for the yeas and nays, and the motion to print was adopted—yeas 56, nays 53.

By Mr. Green, of Franklin, a memorial from Ellen Ransom, a free woman of color, of Franklin county, to be allowed to enslave herself for life to Leonidas Perry.

Mr. Hill moved the reconsideration of the resolution

adopted on yesterday, appropriating a room for the Engrossing Clerk, which motion prevailed.

The resolution then being under consideration,
Mr. Hoke moved to amend by inserting the room of the
Reporter of the Supreme Court, for that of the keeper of he Capital, and, as thus amended, the resolution

Mr. Cheek moved the printing of the proceedings of a meeting recently held in Warren, presented to the House on Mr. Marsh objected, because it is probable similar meet-

ings will be held in most of the Counties of the State, and the printing thereof would involve a large unnecessrry ex-Mr. Cheek thought the proceedings of such importance that they ought to be generally read, but as there was an objection to the printing, he would withdraw the motion. A message was received from the Governor, in answer to a resolution adopted on Friday last, giving the number of arms, &c., belonging to the State, and the disposition that

ment. Mr. Hoke moved to refer the message to the committee on military affairs. Agreed to.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Person from the committee on the judiciary, reported

A bill to exempt from execution certain property, and recommended that it do not pass.

A bill regulating the time of opening the polls at elections in the town of Salisbury, recommends its passage.

A bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by will, with

amendments, and recommended that it do pass.

A bill on the same subject asking to be discharged from its further consideration.

A bill amending act extending the jurisdiction of magis trates in Randolph and Granville counties, so as to clude Chatham county, recommending a substitute.

A bill concerning roads and creeks, that it do not pass.

A bill regulating the fees of registers-rec passage.

A bill to repeal an act requiring the day of execution en lorsed upon justice's processes-recomme ot pass Mr. Siler, from the committee on Cherokee lands and

Western Turnpikes, reported back the resolution in favor of Leah Coleman, with an amendment, and recommended its Also a resolution in favor of Cooper Prince and Jno. H.

Harwood, with an amendment, and recommends its adop-Mr. Crumpler enquired what disposition had been made

of a bill offered by Mr. Carson some days since for the re-lief of the people, and was informed by the clerk that it had been referred, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Person, from the select committee on the organization of the House, reported that all the acts of the House are legal, and asks further time for the consideration of the mat-

ter referred to them.

Mr. Ferguson offered a resolution on the subject of taxes, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Lemmonds, a resolution on the subject of taxing in-

corporated mining companies. Referred to the cor corporations. Ir. Williams, of Nash, offered a resolution for the appoint ment of a special committee to investigate a charge against the Clerk of the House, of illegally putting out a portion of

the public printing.

Mr. Merrimon thought this a matter with which the House has nothing to do; that it was an individual matter, and should not be discussed here. The vote being taken, the resolution was not adopted—yeas 21, noes 53.

yeas 21, noes 53.

BILS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

By Mr. Hill, a bill to incorporate the Caswell Railroad Company, to build a Railroad from Milton to the Company's Shops, on the N. C. Railroad. Referred to the committee on internal improvements.

By Mr. Hoke, a bill for the better erganization of the militia; during the reading of which, Mr. Hoke moved to dispense with the further reading and its reference to the committee on military affairs. Agreed to.

By Mr. Potts, a bill to incorporate the Chatham Mining Company. Referred to committee on corporations.

By Mr. Cheek, a bill to amend the Revised Code, chap. 57, sec. 1, entitled "idiots and lunatics." Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

57, sec. 1, entitled didictary.

committee on the judiciary.

By Mr. Love of Jackson, a bill concerning the distribution of the school fund in the county of Jackson. Referred to f the school fund in the county he committee on education. By Mr. Green of Franklin, a bill to permit Ellen Ransom By Mr. Green of Franklin, a bill to permit Ellen Ransom

of Franklin to enslave herself for life. tee on propositions and grievances.

By \ r. Ferguson, a bill to amend the Revised Code, chapter 107, sec. 66, concerning free negroes having guns, &c.—Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the resolution appropriating a room for the Engrossing Clerk.

Clerk.

A reso'ution was offered by Mr. Merrimon, for the manufacture of arms, at some point on Deep River. Referred to the committee on military affairs,

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

The bill exempting certain property from taxation was passed over informally.

The bill concerning time of opening the polls at elections in Salisbury, was amended by adding Wilmington and Asheville, as recommended by the committee, and Lexington, on motion of Mr. Haines, and as amended passed its second reading.

reading.

The bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by will, with the amendment recommended by the commit Mr. Henry moved to postpone indefinitely. Lost-yeas 3,

nays 101.

The bill then passed the second reading.

Mr. Davis, of Rutherford, moved to suspend the rules, that
the bill might be put on its 3d reading.

Mr. Winslow called for the yeas and nays, resulted—yeas

107, nays 5.
So the bill was read a 3d time and p Mr. Crumpler moved to postpone indefinitely, but with-frew the motion at the request of Mr. Davis, of Rutherford, who moved to refer to the finance committee. Agreed to. The bill to amend an act to increase the jurisdiction of the magniferates of Randolph and Granville counties, passed a ld reading, as amended by the committee.

Mr. Bullock moved that the House do now adjourn. Car-

Buch Rev. J. S. Walthall.

The Journal of yesterday read and approved.

A message was received from the House, proposing to raise a joint select committee of three on the part of the House, and three on the part of Senate, on the subject of Geology, and State Geologist, which was concurred in.

A message was received from the House, proposing to grothwith into an election for one Engrossing Clerk, and the Thomas C. Futral and Edward Vail were in nomination that body. Concurred in, and Messrs, Faison and property of the concurred in, and Messrs, Faison and property of the concurred in the at body. Concurred in, and Messrs. Faison and pointed to superintend the election. Mr. Futral recovers; Mr. Vail 21 votes.

Il votes; Mr. Vail 21 votes.

A message was received from the House, transmitting the A message was received from the House, proposing to a message was received from the House, proposing to the finance committee on the Treasurer's book go forthwith into an election for State Treasurer. Concentrated in, and Messrs Simmons and Worth appointed to super red in, and Messrs Simmons and Worth appointed to super red in, and Messrs Simmons and Worth appointed to super red in, and Messrs Simmons and Worth appointed to super red in, and the election. The Senate proceeded to vote for Mr. Courts was unanimous in the Senate vote for Mr. Walker presented the proceedings of, and a memorial from a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg country from the State, and declaring that if any Southern State second to second. Mr. Walker moved their reference to the country of the Speaker presented a communication tree to the country of the Speaker presented a communication tree to the country of the second second

nittee on Federal Relations.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Winington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Co. On motion is wear sent to the House, with property of the Rutherford Railroad Co.

of Mr. Walker, it was sent to the House, with to print. Mr. Walkup presented a memorial and resolutions from Military Convention held in the town of Salisbury, and more dits reference to the military committee, and thus dinner

with the reading. Carried.

Mr. Hall, a bill to authorize E. D. Hall, late Sheriff of N. Mr. Hall, a bill to authorize E. D. Hall, late Sheriff of I. Hanover county, to collect arrearages of taxes. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Walker introduced a resolution tendering the use of the Electoral College at 12 and 15 an the Senate Chamber to the Electoral College at 12 o'clos

dopted.

Mr. Hall, a bill for Mechanics' lien law. Referred ommittee on the judiciary. Mr. Burton moved to print.

Mr. Hall had no objection; said that the more the bill vanvassed the more it would be favored and understood Mr. Burton's motion prevailed.

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, presented the following result

Resolved by the General Assembly, That ___ and Resolved by the General Assency, That and be, and they are hereby appointed, Commissioners on the part of the State of North Carolina, to attend the Convenies of the State of South Carolina, to be held in Columbia, on the 17th inst., with power and authority to confer with said Co. 17th inst., with power and authority to confer with said Convention, and other authorities of the State, with the view of vention, and other audiorities of the State, with the viewed prevailing on our sister State to suspend further action a regard to the pending difficulties between the North and the contract of the pending difficulties between the North and the contract of the pending difficulties between the North and the contract of the pending difficulties between the North and the contract of the pending difficulties between the North and the contract of the pending difficulties between the North and the contract of the pending difficulties between the North and the pending difficulties between t gard to the pending unificulties between the morn and the ath until an effort can be made by the Southern States at the until an effort can be made by the massive at the m such Northern States as shall assent to the measures, to call Convention of all the United States to obtain in a committee Convention of all the California and guaranties, that the rights of the slaveholding States will hereafter be fully a

spected and protected. ected and protected.

Mr. Thomas said that he thought it proper to try if post ble to arrest the contemplated course of South Carolin and was proceeding to address the Senate, when the hou of 12 having arrived, the gentlemar gave way and the Speaker declared the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock Thur.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5th. HOUSE OF COMMON The House was called to order at 101 o'clock. Prayerh Rev. Mr. Walthal. Journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

By Mr. Jordan, a memorial in favor of the formation Transylvania County.

By Mr. Blue, a memorial from citizens of Rockington Richmond County, praying for the enactment of a law in bidding the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles said town.

said town.

By Mr. Dickson, a memorial from citizens of Caldwell
County in favor of changing the line between Caldwell wil
Watauga, so as to include the premises of John Suddreth
the former; referred to the Committee on propositions RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. Shaw, a resolution on Federal Relations; refer to the appropriate committee. By Mr. Davis of Mecklenburg, the proceedings, include resolutions, of a public meeting of citizens of Meckleabur County, on the subject of the position that ought to take by North Carolina, in the present disturbed state of politic

al affairs. Mr. Davis accompanied the resolutions with remarks support of the spirit they breathe, declaring Mecklenbur County always ready to stand side by side with the forement in defending the rights and honor of the State and of the

The proceedings were referred to the committee on is

Mr. Rogers presented to the House a resolution adopt at a recent meeting of the North Carolina Agricultural at a recent which was read, and on motion of Mr. Rogers a messar was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint committee of three on the part of the House, and two on the part of the Senate stoward to whom the same should be referred, which we

agreed to. Mr. Person, from committee on Finance, reported on a Treasurer's books, that the same were found correct as in accordance with the published report. The report w concurred in, and on motion, transmitted to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Faison, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of one all the senate proposing t

engrossing Clerk, and nominating Edward Vail. Mr. Foust put in nomination Thomas A. Futral. Mr. Rogers asked and obtained leave to make an expla-Mr. Rogers asked and obtained leave to make an expla-ation in regard to a statement made in the House a few dis-since, to the effect that the public printer had not receive the usual courtesies from the press of the city. Mr. Roger said that so far as the Register is concerned that office had not refused any courtesy that had been asked and that could be granted without seriously interfering with the business the office. That it had declined to do some press works cause at the time the press was at work on the Church by the publishers. Which they multipled by contract, but the business

cause at the time the press was at work on the Church be telligencer, which they published by contract; but they he lent him a supply of ink, &c.

Mr. Fleming stated, as a cause in the delay in printing the rules, that the order to print them had not been received by the printer until two days ago.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

By Mr. Merrimon, a bill to incorporate Green Hill Camber on private bills.

By Mr. Fleming, a bill to amond an act passed at the state of the country of t

By Mr. Fleming, a bill to amend an act passed at the sion of 1858-9, entitled an act to extend the time of holiz

the Superior Court of Rowan; referred to the committee the Judiciary.

By Mr. Whitehurst, a bill in favor of witnesses; proding for indemnifying them for their expenses in atte

on trials; referred to the committee on the Judiciary. By Mr. Foy, a bill to charter the New River Canal Can pany in the county of Onslow; appropriates \$10,000 Sur aid. (The canal runs from some point on New Birst Brown's Sound.) Referred to the committee on large By Mr. Shober, a bill to repeal chap. 61, sec. 37, di Revised Code; referred to the committee on inter

provements. By Mr. Hoke, a bill for arming the State; provides the Governor shall be impowered to purchase muskets, powder, ball cartridges, and percussion caps, and proprietes for this purpose one hundred and seventy the and dollars.

The second section requires the Governor to colle rms already belonging to the State and have them repu appropriating therefor twenty thousand dollars.

The third section requires him to purchase 500,000 posts salt petre, and 50,000 pounds of sulphur, and appropriating the fourth section gives a bonus of \$25,000 to any information of the fourth section gives a bonus of \$25,000 to any information of the fourth section of the fourth

The bill being read first time was referred to the Con tee on military affairs.

The Senate bill allowing the County Court of New House County Court of floor and page 1

ver to appoint an additional inspector of flour and point for the town of Wilmington was taken up and point flour flour and point flour fl its first reading.

Mr. Person moved to suspend the rules that the bill set. be put on its 2d and 3d readings.

Mr. Meares asked that it might be postponed for the particular to t

Mr. Person withdrew his motion. House bill regulating the time of opening the polls at the time of supering the state tions in Salisbury, Asheville, Wilmington and Lexings was taken up, read the third time and passed, and other times are times and times and times are times and times are times and times and times are times are times and times are times are times are times are times and times are tim to be engross

A message was received from the Senate concurring the proposition to go into the election of an additional grossing clerk. Messrs. Faust and Faison were appeared to the state of the sta grossing clerk. Messrs. Faust and Faison were apput to superintend the election on the part of the House. On motion of Mr. Greene, of Franklia, a message was to the Senate proposing to go immediately into the clear of State Treasurer, and nominating D. W. Courts, Eq. Mr. Yeates asked that his resolution offered some ago in relation to the State's interest in the public land printed, which was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, concaring

A message was received from the Senate, concurring the proposition to elect a State Treasurer; and its Green, of Franklin, and Farrow to superintend the electron on the part of the House. Mr. Waters offered a resolution allowing the use Hall this afternoon for the electors of the State to at the people on the condition of the Union, which was

On motion of Mr. Love, of Haywood, the House THE VERMONT PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

slature of Vermont has refused to repeal the per liberty act of that State. The vote to repeal vi (25 republicans, 33 democrats;) the vote against ing was 125, (all republicans.)

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—At an eletcion held of December inst., the following gentlemen having ceived the following vote, were declared duly B. Whitaker, I. R. Dyer,

D. C. Carington,....